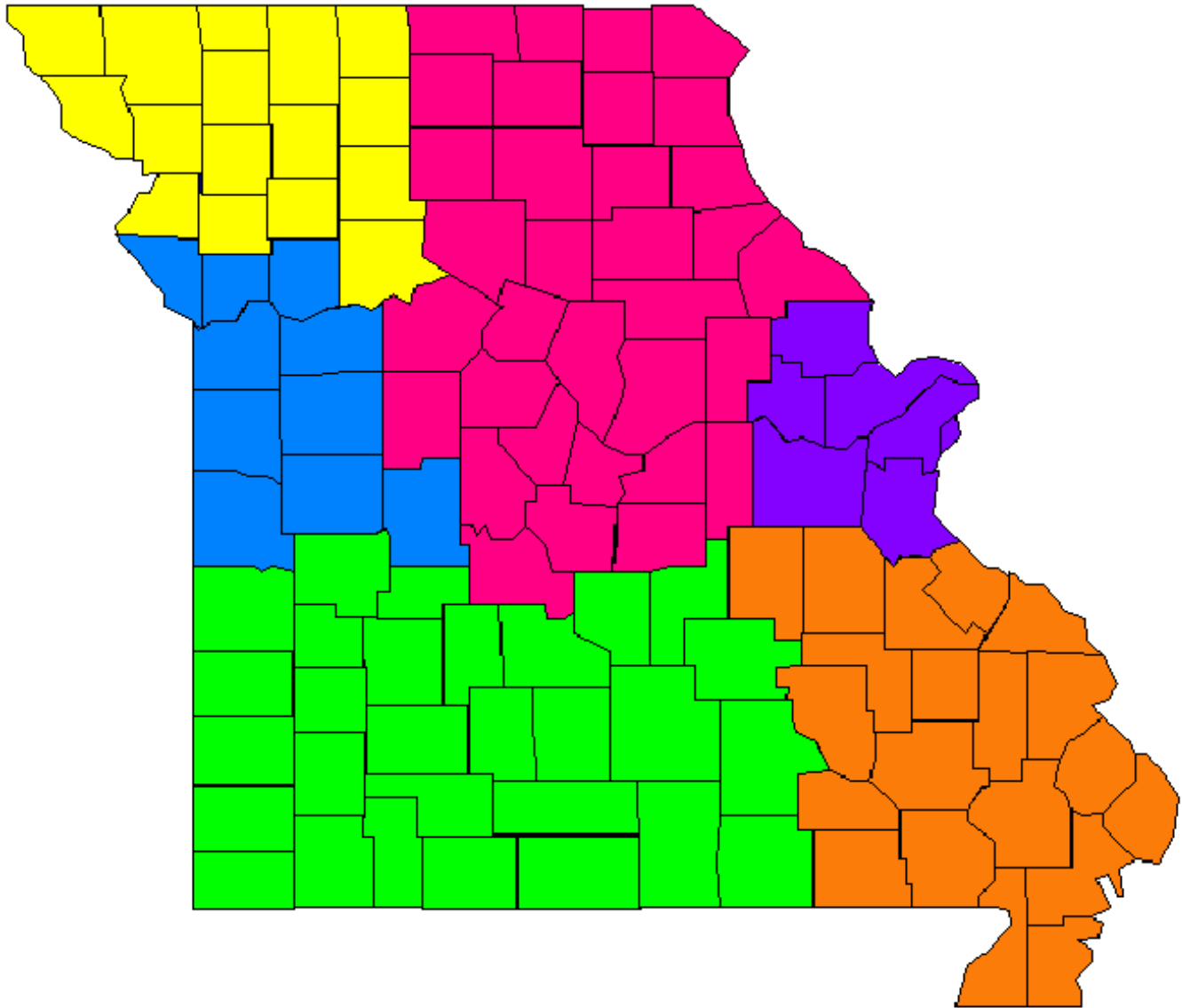


MISSOURI STATE SUMMARY



2000 population estimates for Missouri*

Geographic Area	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Total**	
St. Louis City	149,329	3.2%	177,446	28.4%	862	3.7%	6,903	10.8%	7,022	5.9%	348,189	6.2%
St. Louis County	772,041	16.5%	192,544	30.8%	1,557	6.7%	22,715	35.5%	14,577	12.3%	1,016,315	18.2%
Kansas City	254,397	5.4%	136,912	21.9%	1,784	7.7%	8,528	13.3%	30,602	25.8%	441,441	7.9%
Outstate	3,510,707	74.9%	118,765	19.0%	19,099	82.0%	25,834	40.4%	66,391	56.0%	3,789,266	67.7%
Missouri	4,686,474	100.0%	625,667	100.0%	23,302	100.0%	63,980	100.0%	118,592	100.0%	5,595,211	100.0%

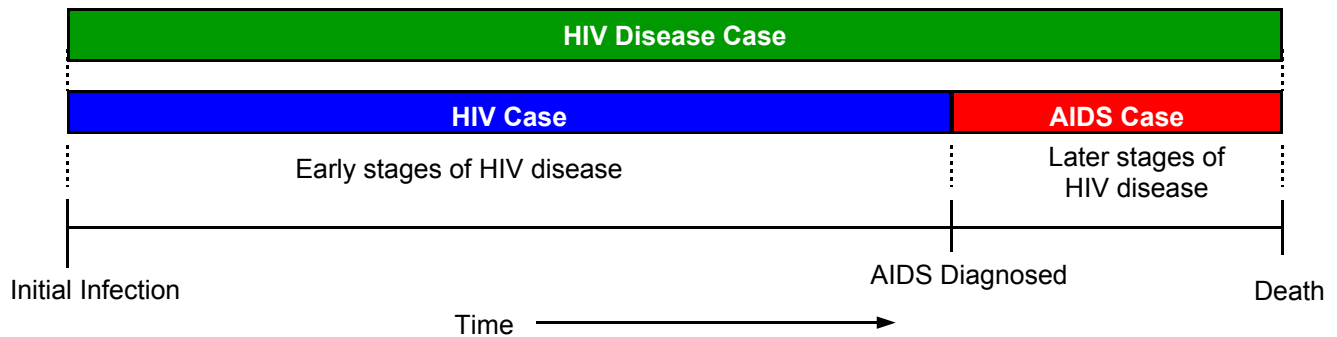
HIV Region	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Total	
St. Louis Region Total	1,530,788	32.7%	380,929	60.9%	4,010	17.2%	33,186	51.9%	29,213	24.6%	2,003,762	35.8%
Kansas City Region Total	903,843	19.3%	163,302	26.1%	5,100	21.9%	14,634	22.9%	48,360	40.8%	1,155,161	20.6%
Northwest Region Total	227,522	4.9%	6,112	1.0%	830	3.6%	848	1.3%	3,378	2.8%	240,869	4.3%
North Central Region Total	648,524	13.8%	34,925	5.6%	2,388	10.2%	6,383	10.0%	10,656	9.0%	711,541	12.7%
Southwest Region Total	937,120	20.0%	14,204	2.3%	9,023	38.7%	7,349	11.5%	22,281	18.8%	1,006,115	18.0%
Southeast Region Total	438,677	9.4%	26,195	4.2%	1,951	8.4%	1,580	2.5%	4,704	4.0%	477,763	8.5%
Missouri	4,686,474	100.0%	625,667	100.0%	23,302	100.0%	63,980	100.0%	118,592	100.0%	5,595,211	100.0%

*Based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Totals include person of Other/Unknown races/ethnicities not listed.

INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

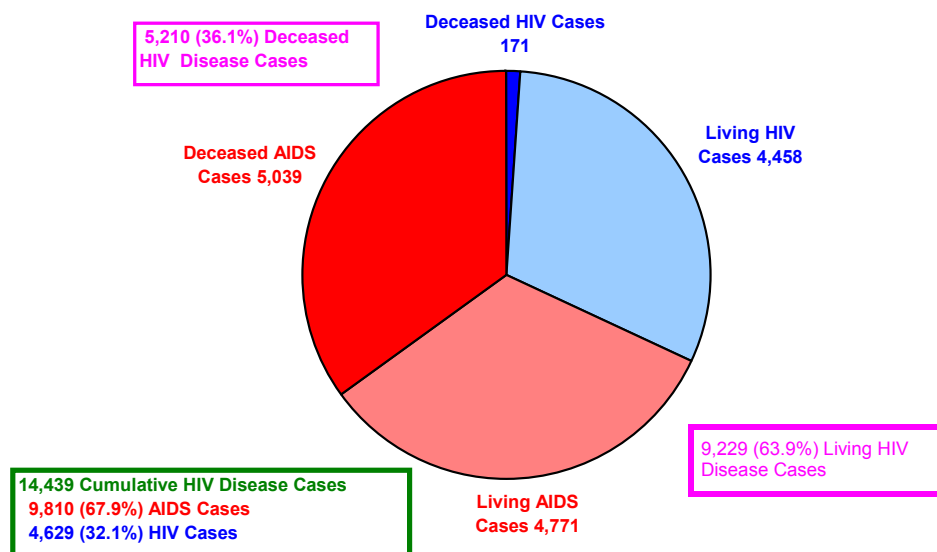
Figure 1. Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



- As indicated in Figure 1, each HIV-infected person is an **HIV disease case** and, given the lifelong nature of HIV infection, remains an **HIV disease case** for the remainder of his/her life.
- Each **HIV disease case** can be sub-classified as either an **HIV case** or an **AIDS case** (he/she cannot be both an **HIV case** and an **AIDS case** at the same time). Once a person progresses to the later stages of the disease and is diagnosed as an **AIDS case** (by meeting the CDC surveillance case definition), he/she will remain an **AIDS case**. This is true even if he/she met the **AIDS case** definition because of a CD4+ lymphocyte count less than 200 cells/mm³, and later (perhaps as a result of effective antiretroviral therapy) has a CD4+ count greater than 200 cells/mm³.
- **HIV cases** generally represent persons who, in comparison to **AIDS cases**, were infected more recently. Thus the characteristics of reported **HIV cases** (e.g. race, sex, exposure category) would be expected to more closely represent the characteristics of persons who are currently at highest risk of being infected.
- **AIDS cases** represent persons in the later stages of **HIV disease** who are at risk for developing serious, potentially fatal, opportunistic infections. Consequently, **AIDS cases**, as compared to **HIV cases**, are individuals who are likely to have relatively greater need for medical and social services, as well as for service coordination assistance.
- Trends in newly diagnosed **AIDS cases** (AIDS incidence) reflect, in part, the effects of antiretroviral treatment; since effective treatment given to infected persons, while they are still **HIV cases**, will slow the disease process and, consequently, slow the progression to **AIDS**.
- To understand the epidemiology of **HIV disease** in Missouri (demographic information about who is being infected, where they live when infected, and the mode of transmission for the infection), it is necessary to examine not only **HIV disease cases**, but also the subcategories of **HIV cases** and **AIDS cases**.

MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF THE PROBLEM

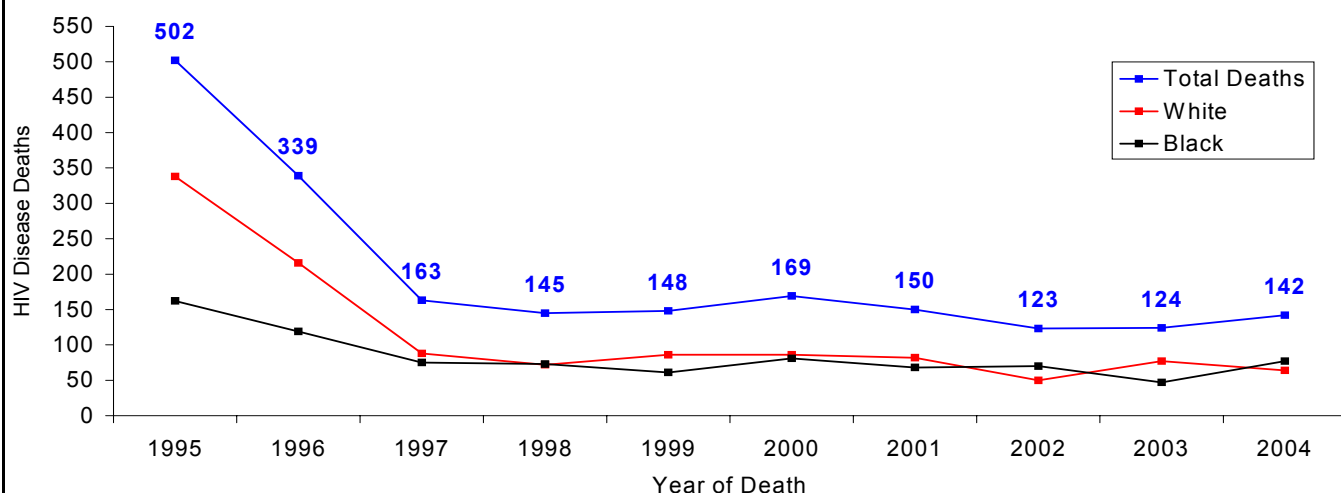
Figure 2. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Missouri, 1982—2004



This figure represents the cumulative impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Missouri including all of the cases of HIV disease that have ever been diagnosed and their status as of December 31, 2004, living and deceased. Deceased individuals may or may not have died from an AIDS-related illness.

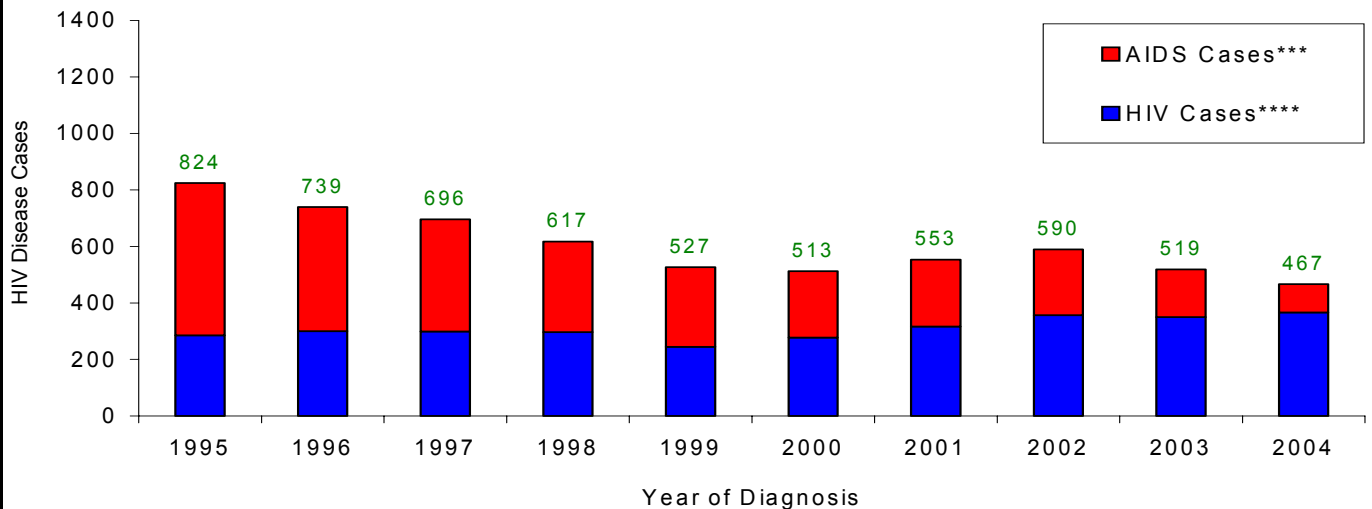
- The cumulative number of HIV disease cases for 2004 was 320 cases fewer than the cumulative number of cases for 2003. (Please see discussion of the IDEP program in the Guidelines Section for an explanation of the reason 2004 cumulative numbers were lower than 2003 totals.)

Figure 3. AIDS related deaths, by selected race, by year of death*, Missouri, 1995—2004



*Based on provisional death certificate data.

- The number of AIDS-related deaths increased by 14.5% from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 16.9% decrease in AIDS-related deaths among Whites, while the deaths among Blacks increased by 63.8% from 2003 to 2004.

Figure 4. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 1995—2004**

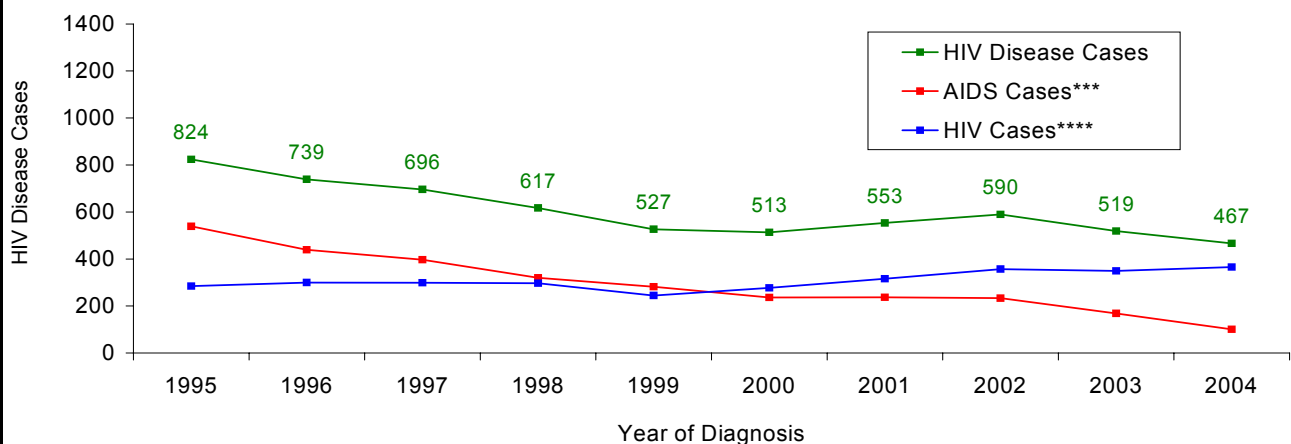
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)

- As of December 31, 2004, there were 14,439 cumulative HIV disease cases in Missouri; 4,629 of these were HIV cases, and 9,810 were AIDS cases.
- In 2003, there was a 3.1:1 ratio of cases initially diagnosed as HIV to those initially diagnosed as AIDS. This ratio widened to 3.6:1 in 2004.
- Of the 467 new cases diagnosed in 2004, 366 were HIV cases, and 101 were AIDS cases. This is a 14% increase in HIV cases and a 2.9% decrease in AIDS cases compared to 2003.
- For additional information, refer to the interpretation guidelines.

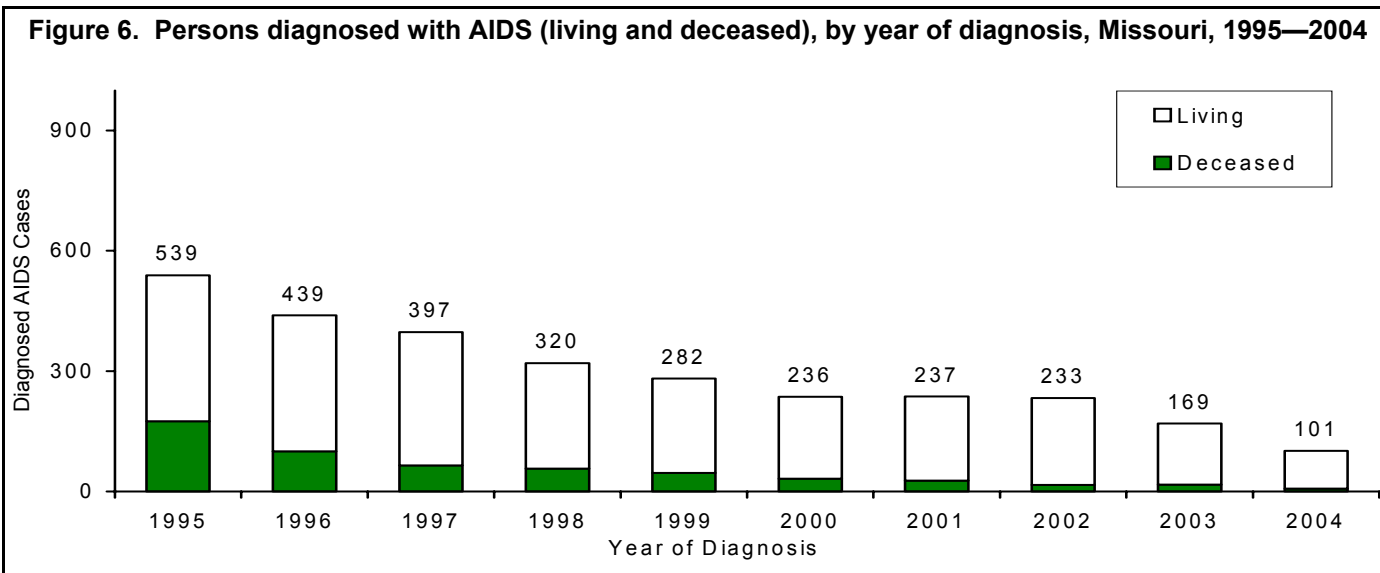
Figure 5. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 1995—2004**

*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)



- Out of a cumulative total of 9,810 AIDS cases diagnosed in Missouri, 4,771 (48.6%) were living at the end of 2004.
- Seven of the 101 newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2004 died during the year of initial diagnosis.

Table 1. HIV disease prevalence*, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2004

Sex	Total	%
Male	7,746	83.9%
Female	1,483	16.1%
Total	9,229	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Total	%
White	4,997	54.1%
Black	3,906	42.3%
Hispanic	217	2.4%
Asian	33	0.4%
American Indian	25	0.3%
Unknown Race	51	0.6%
Total	9,229	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Total	%
White Male	4,468	48.4%
Black Male	3,001	32.5%
Hispanic Male	185	2.0%
Asian Male	26	0.3%
American Indian Male	24	0.3%
Unknown Race Male	42	0.5%
White Female	529	5.7%
Black Female	905	9.8%
Hispanic Female	32	0.3%
Asian Female	7	0.1%
American Indian Female	1	0.0%
Unknown Race Female	9	0.1%
Total	9,229	100.0%

*Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Compared to 2003, there was a 0.5% decrease in the number of males and a 0.5% increase in the number of females with HIV disease in Missouri.
- Although, due to IDEP (see Guidelines Section), there was a statewide decrease in the number of living HIV disease cases, the count of females increased 1% from 2003 to 2004.
- Racial/Ethnic percentage distributions remained similar in 2004 to percentages observed in 2003. The percentage of cases reported in Whites decreased 1%, and the percentage of cases reported in Blacks increased 0.8% from 2003 to 2004.

WHO

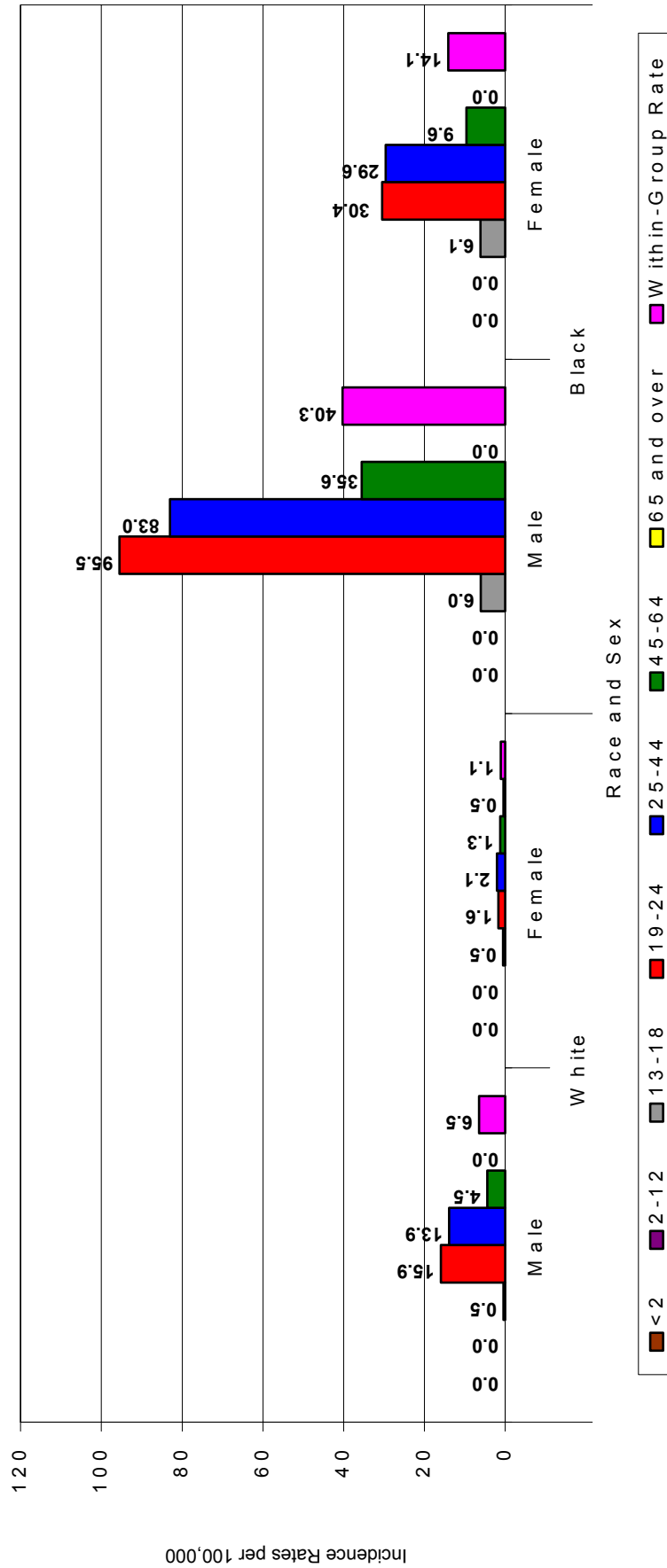
Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2004

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	286	78.1%	10.5	81	80.2%	3.0	367	78.6%	13.5
Female	80	21.9%	2.8	20	19.8%	0.7	100	21.4%	3.5
Total	366	100.0%	6.5	101	100.0%	1.8	467	100.0%	8.3
White	175	47.8%	3.7	56	55.4%	1.2	231	49.5%	4.9
Black	165	45.1%	26.4	44	43.6%	7.0	209	44.8%	33.4
Hispanic	8	2.2%	6.7	0	0.0%	0.0	8	1.7%	6.7
Asian	3	0.8%	4.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.6%	4.7
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.0%	4.3	1	0.2%	4.3
Unknown	15	4.1%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	15	3.2%	N/A
Total	366	100.0%	6.5	101	100.0%	1.8	467	100.0%	8.3
White Male	148	51.7%	6.5	50	61.7%	2.2	198	54.0%	8.7
Black Male	118	41.3%	40.3	30	37.0%	10.2	148	40.3%	50.5
Hispanic Male	5	1.7%	8.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	1.4%	8.0
Asian Male	3	1.0%	10.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.8%	10.3
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.2%	8.5	1	0.3%	8.5
Unknown	12	4.2%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	12	3.3%	N/A
Total	286	100.0%	10.5	81	100.0%	3.0	367	100.0%	13.5
White Female	27	33.8%	1.1	6	30.0%	0.2	33	33.0%	1.4
Black Female	47	58.8%	14.1	14	70.0%	4.2	61	61.0%	18.3
Hispanic Female	3	3.8%	5.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	3.0%	5.3
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	3	3.8%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	3	3.0%	N/A
Total	80	100.0%	2.8	20	100.0%	0.7	100	100.0%	3.5

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2004.
 ***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2004.
 ****Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.
 Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding. Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

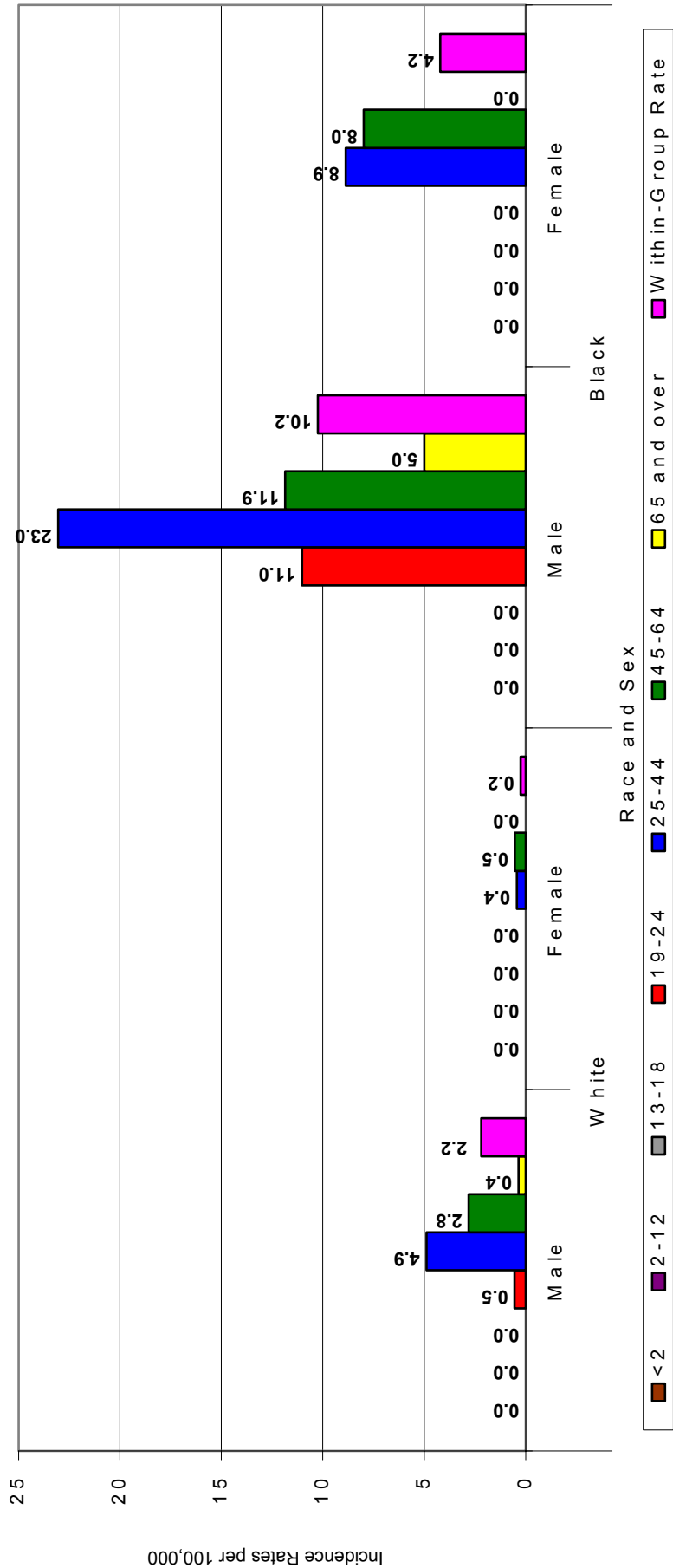
- The approximate 3.7:1 male-to-female ratio of HIV disease cases was similar to the male to female ratio of 2003.
- From 2003 to 2004 regarding HIV cases, there was a 30.6% increase in Whites, a 7.9% decrease in Blacks, and four times as many Hispanics reported. Additionally, in 2004, there were three Asians and no American Indians reported; whereas, in 2003, there was one Asian and one American Indian diagnosed with HIV.
- From 2003 to 2004 regarding AIDS cases, there was a 7.7% increase in Whites and a 10.2% decrease in Blacks reported. Additionally in 2004, there were no Hispanics, no Asians, and one American Indian diagnosed with AIDS. In 2003, there was one Hispanic, one Asian, and no American Indians initially diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 7. HIV incidence rates, by selected race and sex, by age, Missouri, 2004

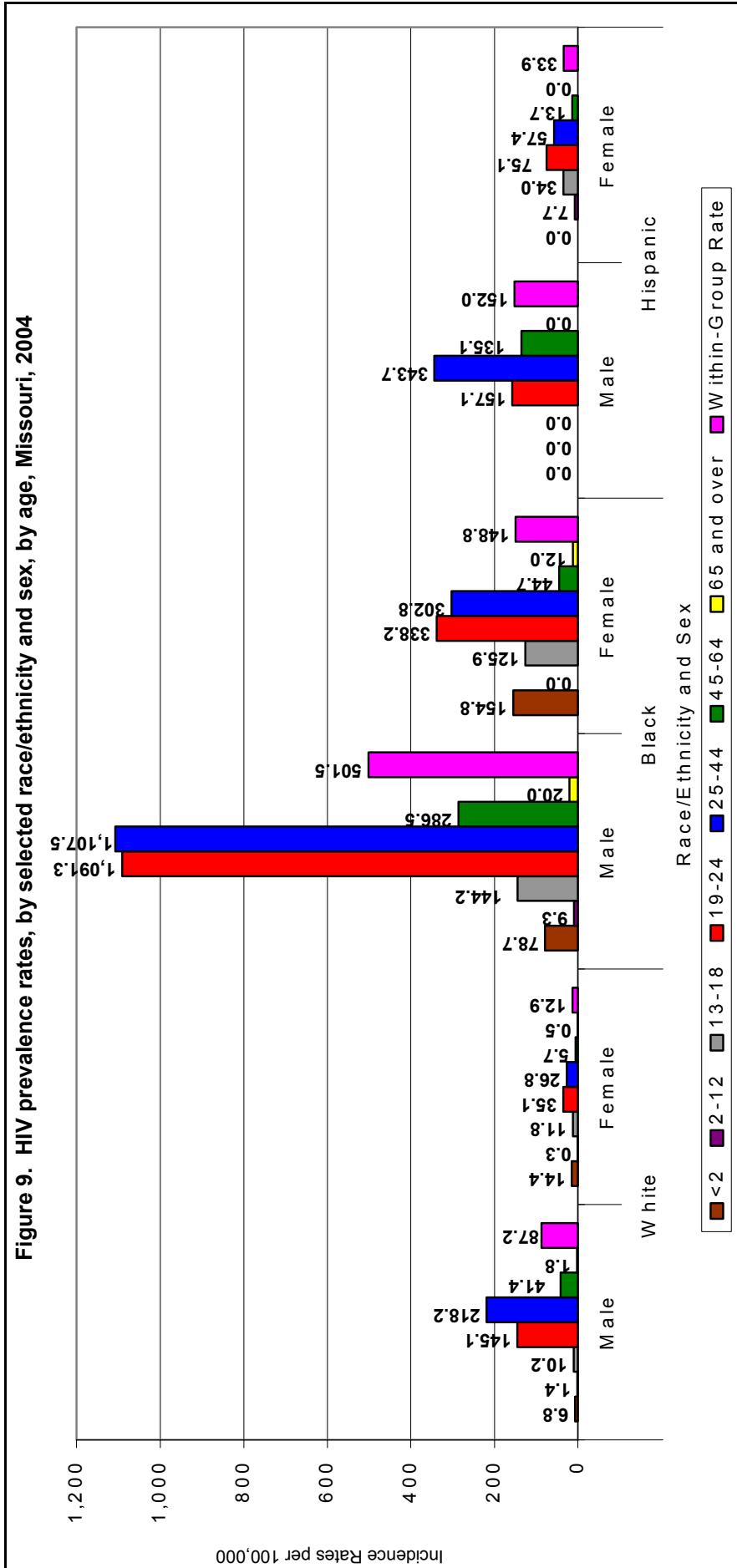


- For White males, Black males, and Black females, the highest HIV incidence rates were reported in the 19-24 age group.
- In the displayed race and sex combinations, approximately one-third of the cases from the 19-24 year old age group occurred in persons 24 years of age.
- In the selected demographic groups, persons within the 19-24 and 25-44 age groups accounted for 277 (81.5%) of the 340 new HIV cases reported.

Figure 8. AIDS incidence rates, by selected race and sex, by age, Missouri, 2004

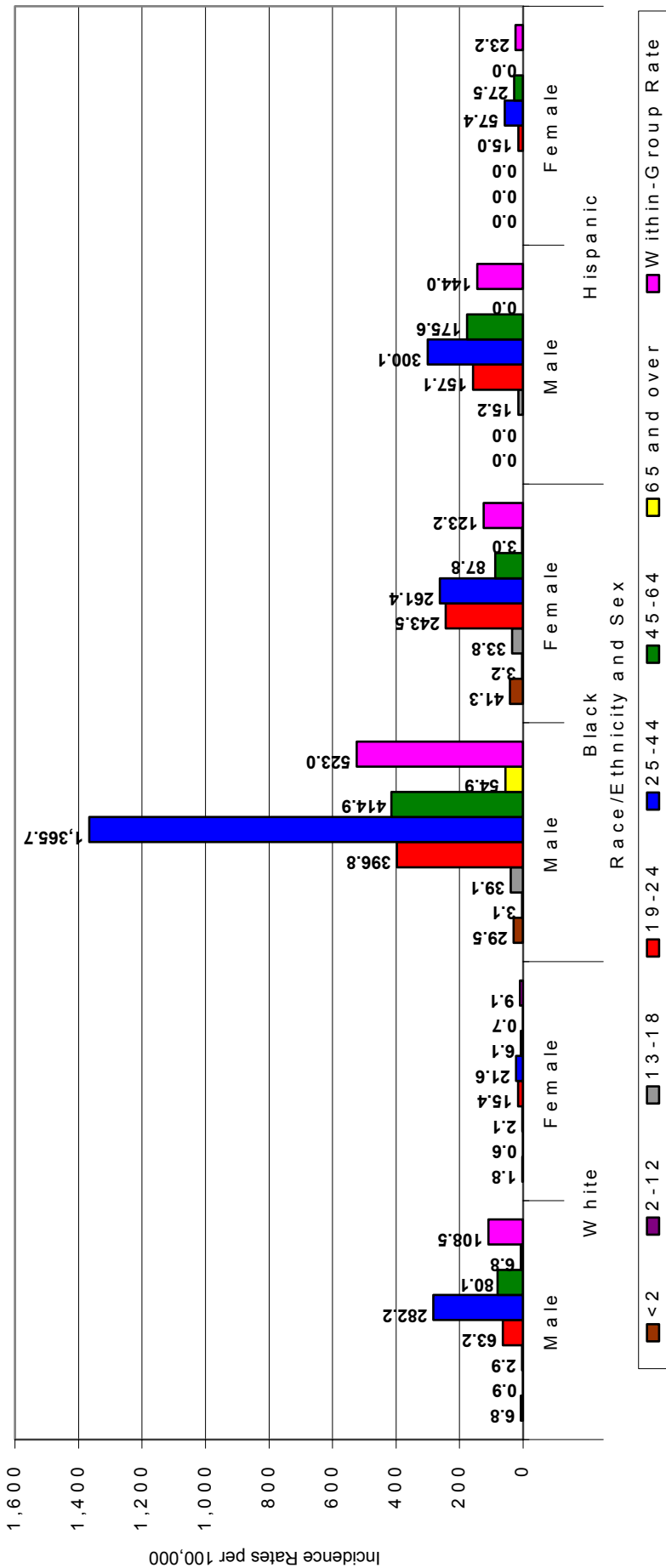


- Case rates of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2004 were highest in Blacks. It should be noted, however, that the rates by age group might be unstable due to small case counts.
- Though Black males represent approximately 10.8% of the males in the general population of Missouri, they represented 37% of the newly diagnosed AIDS cases in males.



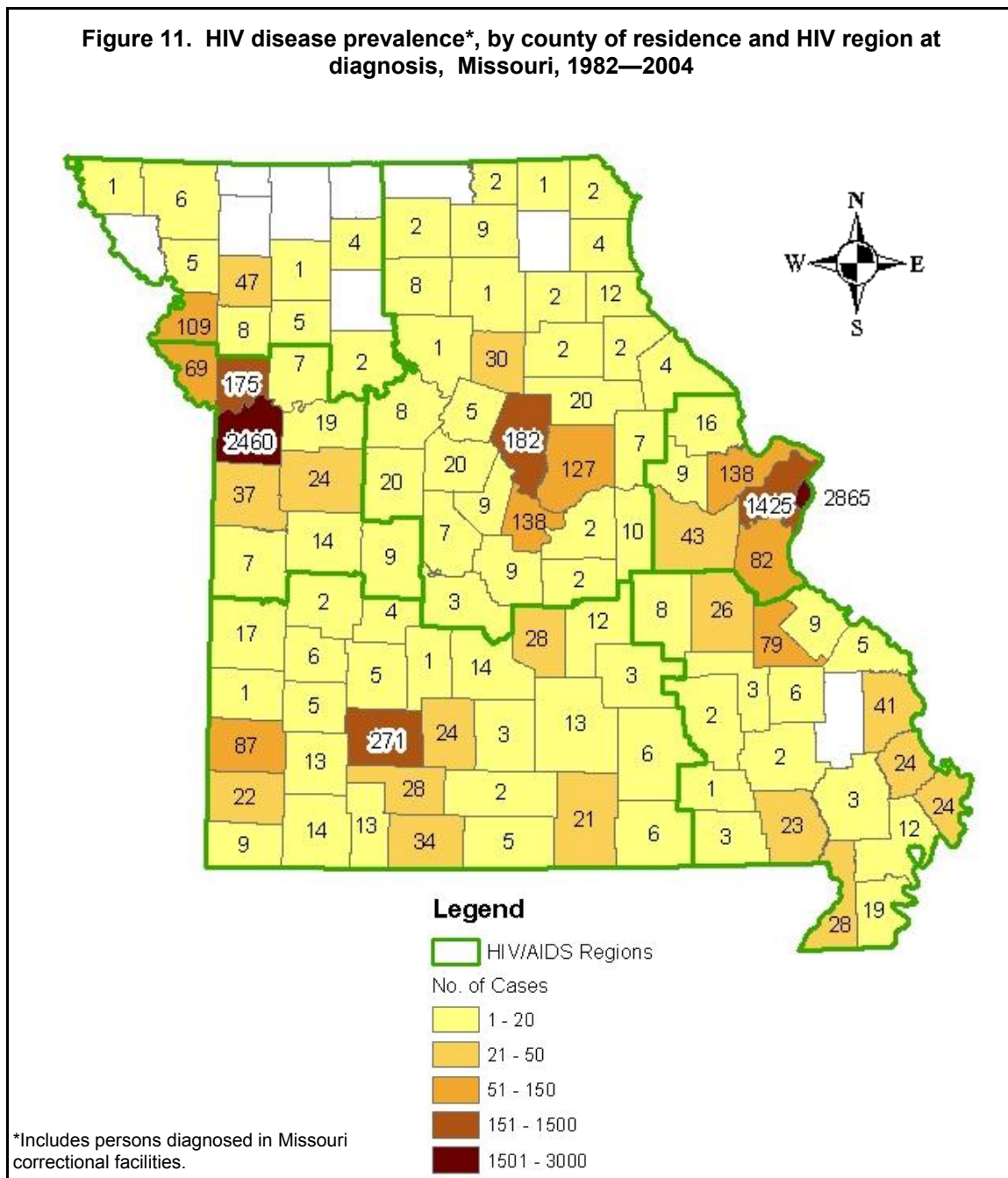
- Within each of the selected demographics, persons in the 19-24 and 25-44 year old age groups had the highest HIV prevalence rates.
- The ratio of within group rates of White males to White females was approximately 6.8:1. The similar ratio for Black males to Black females was approximately 3.4:1, an indication that Black females were more disproportionately represented in HIV diagnoses.
- A majority of the cases represented in the 13-18 year old age group were diagnosed in persons 18 years old. The case rate for this single year of age would more closely resemble the rate of the 19-24 year old group in each of the displayed demographics.
- Within each racial/ethnic classification, the highest prevalence rate was observed in males in the 25-44 year old age group. It should be noted that females in the 19-24 age group had HIV prevalence rates higher than females in the 25-44 age group.

Figure 10. AIDS prevalence rates, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by age, Missouri, 2004



- Within each of the selected demographics, persons in the 25-44 year old age group had the highest AIDS prevalence rates.
- Among the listed demographic groups, of the 4,740 prevalent AIDS cases, 3,570 (75.3%) occurred in persons aged 25-44.

WHERE



- Generally, the counties with the highest concentrations of cases by residence at time of diagnosis and still living at the end of 2004 either resided in the largest Missouri metropolitan areas (St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield), or were near large Missouri metropolitan areas (St. Louis County and Clay County).
- In addition, counties containing state correctional facilities had higher counts.

Table 3. HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004 and cumulative*

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2004**			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2004			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Location												
St. Louis City†	96	26.2%	27.6	1,421	30.7%	408.1	26	25.7%	7.5	2,827	28.8%	811.9
St. Louis County†	69	18.9%	6.8	675	14.6%	66.4	12	11.9%	1.2	1,498	15.3%	147.4
Kansas City†	85	23.2%	19.3	1,112	24.0%	251.9	24	23.8%	5.4	2,672	27.2%	605.3
Outstate†	80	21.9%	2.1	1,078	23.3%	28.4	33	32.7%	0.9	2,527	25.8%	66.7
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	36	9.8%	N/A	343	7.4%	N/A	6	5.9%	N/A	286	2.9%	N/A
Total	366	100.0%	6.5	4,629	100.0%	82.7	101	100.0%	1.8	9,810	100.0%	175.3
HIV Region												
St. Louis HIV Region†	173	47.3%	8.6	2,237	48.3%	111.6	44	43.6%	2.2	4,676	47.7%	233.4
Kansas City HIV Region†	113	30.9%	9.8	1,356	29.3%	117.4	30	29.7%	2.6	3,261	33.2%	282.3
Northwest HIV Region†	1	0.3%	0.4	38	0.8%	15.8	2	2.0%	0.8	151	1.5%	62.7
North Central HIV Region†	16	4.4%	2.2	188	4.1%	26.4	5	5.0%	0.7	426	4.3%	59.9
Southwest HIV Region†	21	5.7%	2.1	337	7.3%	33.5	12	11.9%	1.2	737	7.5%	73.3
Southeast HIV Region†	6	1.6%	1.3	130	2.8%	27.2	2	2.0%	0.4	273	2.8%	57.1
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	36	9.8%	N/A	343	7.4%	N/A	6	5.9%	N/A	286	2.9%	N/A
MISSOURI	366	100.0%	6.5	4,629	100.0%	82.7	101	100.0%	1.8	9,810	100.0%	175.3

*Includes all cases, living and deceased.

**HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- From 2003 to 2004, there was a shift in the geographic area in which HIV cases were diagnosed. St. Louis City reported 14.8% fewer cases, and St. Louis County reported 8% more cases.
- The percentage of AIDS cases each jurisdiction reported remained fairly stable from 2003 to 2004, except for a 7.3% decrease in the number of cases reported in residents of the Outstate area. Slight percentage increases were found in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Missouri correctional facilities.
- In most of the HIV regions, the percentage of HIV cases diagnosed within them changed from 2003 to 2004. The largest changes were found in the St. Louis HIV Region, a 6.5% decrease between these years, and the Kansas City HIV Region, a 7% increase.
- All shifts in the distribution of AIDS cases diagnosed within Missouri with respect to HIV region from 2003 to 2004 were within a 3% increase or decrease for each region, except a 5.2% increase in the St. Louis HIV Region and a 5.4% decrease in the North Central HIV Region.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis City [†]	36	37.5%	24.1	55	57.3%	31.0	2	2.1%	28.5	96	100.0%	27.6
St. Louis County [†]	29	42.0%	3.8	34	49.3%	17.7	4	5.8%	27.4	69	100.0%	6.8
Kansas City [†]	40	47.1%	15.7	35	41.2%	25.6	1	1.2%	3.3	85	100.0%	19.3
Outstate Missouri [†]	60	75.0%	1.7	15	18.8%	12.6	1	1.3%	1.5	80	100.0%	2.1
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	10	27.8%	N/A	26	72.2%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	36	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	175	47.8%	3.7	165	45.1%	26.4	8	2.2%	6.7	366**	100.0%	6.5

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Includes Other/Unknown racial/ethnic cases not listed.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Although the 2004 HIV incidence rate in Blacks was 7.1 times greater than in Whites, compared to 2003 there was a 7.9% decrease in diagnosed cases in Blacks and a 30.6% increase in the number of Whites diagnosed with HIV.
- Additionally, from 2003 to 2004, there was a six case increase in the number of Hispanics diagnosed with HIV in Missouri.
- In 2004, the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in Whites reported from each jurisdiction increased, except in St. Louis City.
- The number of HIV cases diagnosed in Blacks decreased in Kansas City, St. Louis City, and in Outstate Missouri. Of those decreases, the most notable occurred in St. Louis City, where a 31 case decrease was observed.

Table 5. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by HIV Region, Missouri, 2004

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis HIV Region [†]	71	41.0%	4.6	90	52.0%	23.6	6	3.5%	20.5	173	100.0%	8.6
Kansas City HIV Region [†]	59	52.2%	6.5	41	36.3%	25.1	2	1.8%	4.1	113	100.0%	9.8
Northwest HIV Region [†]	1	100.0%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.4
North Central HIV Region [†]	14	87.5%	2.2	2	12.5%	5.7	0	0.0%	0.0	16	100.0%	2.2
Southwest HIV Region [†]	16	76.2%	1.7	4	19.0%	28.2	0	0.0%	0.0	21	100.0%	2.1
Southeast HIV Region [†]	4	66.7%	0.9	2	33.3%	7.6	0	0.0%	0.0	6	100.0%	1.3
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	10	27.8%	N/A	26	72.2%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	36	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	175	47.8%	3.7	165	45.1%	26.4	8	2.2%	6.7	366	100.0%	6.5

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Includes Other/Unknown racial/ethnic cases not listed.

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons residing in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis increased by 38.4% (36 in 2004, 26 in 2003).
- The number of persons diagnosed with HIV in the St. Louis HIV Region in 2004 equaled that of 2003 (173 persons). The distribution of persons diagnosed, based on reported race, differed greatly from the observations in 2003. The number of cases reported in Whites increased from 59 to 71 (a 20.3% increase), and the number of cases reported in Blacks decreased from 107 to 90 (a 15.9% decrease).
- The number of HIV cases reported in residents of the Kansas City HIV Region increased by 46.8% (from 77 in 2003 to 113 in 2004). The number of cases in persons who reported an other or unknown race increased from one in 2003 to 11 in 2004, and a 15 case increase was observed in persons whose race was reported as White (34 in 2003 to 59 in 2004).

EXPOSURE CATEGORIES

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Table 6. Incidence and prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2004

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	90	59.2%	1,482	60.2%	32	61.5%	1,899	63.7%
Black	55	36.2%	883	35.9%	20	38.5%	1,008	33.8%
Hispanic	4	2.6%	69	2.8%	0	0.0%	57	1.9%
Other/Unknown	3	2.0%	28	1.1%	0	0.0%	15	0.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	152	100.0%	2,462	100.0%	52	100.0%	2,979	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- One-half of the new Hispanic HIV disease cases diagnosed in Missouri reported an MSM exposure category.
- The number of MSM newly diagnosed with HIV in 2004 was a 15.3% increase from the number of cases diagnosed in 2003.

Table 7. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by age, Missouri, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	12	0.8%	32	3.6%	0	0.0%	45	1.8%
19-24	202	13.6%	220	24.9%	11	15.9%	440	17.9%
25-44	1,106	74.6%	557	63.1%	51	73.9%	1,730	70.3%
45-64	160	10.8%	73	8.3%	7	10.1%	244	9.9%
65+	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL	1,482	100.0%	883	100.0%	69	100.0%	2,462	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with trends from previous years, the largest number of living MSM HIV cases were reported in persons within the 25-44 age group.
- Half of the living MSM HIV cases in the 19-24 age group reported their race as Black.

Table 8. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

Geographic Area	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	438	53.2%	366	44.4%	13	1.6%	824	33.5%
St. Louis County	226	56.6%	156	39.1%	12	3.0%	399	16.2%
Kansas City	366	57.7%	227	35.8%	32	5.0%	634	25.8%
Outstate	422	89.2%	35	7.4%	9	1.9%	473	19.2%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	30	22.7%	99	75.0%	3	2.3%	132	5.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL	1,482	60.2%	883	35.9%	69	2.8%	2,462	100.0%
<u>HIV Region</u>								
St. Louis Region	723	56.2%	524	40.7%	26	2.0%	1,286	52.2%
Kansas City Region	469	62.7%	233	31.1%	35	4.7%	748	30.4%
Northwest Region	17	94.4%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	18	0.7%
North Central Region	66	76.7%	17	19.8%	2	2.3%	86	3.5%
Southwest Region	132	93.0%	5	3.5%	2	1.4%	142	5.8%
Southeast Region	45	90.0%	4	8.0%	1	2.0%	50	2.0%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	30	22.7%	99	75.0%	3	2.3%	132	5.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL	1,482	60.2%	883	35.9%	69	2.8%	2,462	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Almost one-third (29.6%) of White MSM HIV cases still living at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in St. Louis City; additionally, 28.5% were reported from Outstate Missouri, 24.7% were reported from Kansas City, and 15.2% were reported from St. Louis County.
- The highest percentage of Black MSM still living at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in St. Louis City (41.4%). There were 25.7% Black MSM living in Kansas City, 17.7% in St. Louis County, and 4% in the Outstate area when diagnosed.
- Almost one-half (48.8%) of White MSM HIV cases living at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Region, and another 31.6% were diagnosed in residents of the Kansas City HIV Region.
- Almost three-fifths (59.3%) of Black MSM HIV cases living at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region, and another 26.4% were residents of the Kansas City HIV Region when diagnosed.

Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Table 9. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2004

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	50.0%	128	61.2%	2	50.0%	230	60.7%
Black	2	33.3%	72	34.4%	2	50.0%	140	36.9%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	5	2.4%	0	0.0%	7	1.8%
Other/Unknown	1	16.7%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL ***	6	100.0%	209	100.0%	4	100.0%	379	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- There was a six case increase in the number of HIV disease cases from 2003 to 2004 within this exposure category, and these cases were evenly distributed between HIV cases and AIDS cases.

Table 10. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by age group, Missouri, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	4	3.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	5	2.4%
19-24	18	14.1%	11	15.3%	1	20.0%	30	14.4%
25-44	98	76.6%	56	77.8%	3	60.0%	160	76.6%
45-64	8	6.3%	4	5.6%	1	20.0%	13	6.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	128	100.0%	72	100.0%	5	100.0%	209	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The 25-44 age group had the greatest number of people living with HIV who reported MSM/IDU as their exposure category.

Table 11. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	12	28.6%	28	66.7%	1	2.4%	42	20.1%
St. Louis County	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.8%
Kansas City	40	67.8%	15	25.4%	4	6.8%	59	28.2%
Outstate	52	89.7%	3	5.2%	0	0.0%	58	27.8%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	18	45.0%	22	55.0%	0	0.0%	40	19.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL	128	61.2%	72	34.4%	5	2.4%	209	100.0%
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	21	36.8%	33	57.9%	1	1.8%	57	27.3%
Kansas City Region	54	74.0%	15	20.5%	4	5.5%	73	34.9%
Northwest Region	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
North Central Region	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	3.3%
Southwest Region	18	90.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%	20	9.6%
Southeast Region	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.8%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	18	45.0%	22	55.0%	0	0.0%	40	19.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL	128	61.2%	72	34.4%	5	2.4%	209	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The highest proportion of White MSM/IDU HIV cases (40.6%) were living in Outstate Missouri when diagnosed; another 31.3% were living in Kansas City.
- In 2004, 38.9% of living Black MSM/IDU HIV cases diagnosed were residents of St. Louis City, 20.8% were residents of Kansas City, and 4.2% were residents of the Outstate area.
- 42.2% of living White MSM/IDU HIV cases diagnosed were residents of the Kansas City HIV Region, and 16.4% were residents of the St. Louis HIV Region.
- 45.8% of the living Black MSM/IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region.

Injecting Drug Users (IDU)

Table 12. Incidence and prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	8	47.1%	102	32.5%	6	66.7%	111	29.7%
Black Male	3	17.6%	105	33.4%	2	22.2%	131	35.0%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	8	2.5%	0	0.0%	11	2.9%
White Female	2	11.8%	48	15.3%	1	11.1%	48	12.8%
Black Female	4	23.5%	46	14.6%	0	0.0%	69	18.4%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL ***	17	100.0%	314	100.0%	9	100.0%	374	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Totals include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2003, there were six new HIV cases reported in Blacks and four cases reported in Whites. In 2004, there were seven cases in Blacks and ten cases reported in Whites.

Table 13. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by age, Missouri, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	4	2.7%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.2%
19-24	17	11.3%	12	7.9%	0	0.0%	31	9.9%
25-44	116	77.3%	111	73.5%	8	88.9%	237	75.5%
45-64	13	8.7%	24	15.9%	1	11.1%	38	12.1%
65+	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
MISSOURI TOTAL	150	100.0%	151	100.0%	9	100.0%	314	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- More living IDU HIV cases were reported in persons within the 25-44 age group than in any other age group.
- The total number of living IDU HIV cases in persons within the 19-24 age group was slightly fewer than those within the 45-64 age group.

Table 14. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	13	18.3%	58	81.7%	0	0.0%	71	22.6%
St. Louis County	7	29.2%	16	66.7%	0	0.0%	24	7.6%
Kansas City	22	35.5%	35	56.5%	5	8.1%	62	19.7%
Outstate	78	87.6%	7	7.9%	3	3.4%	89	28.3%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	30	44.1%	35	51.5%	1	1.5%	68	21.7%
MISSOURI TOTAL	150	47.8%	151	48.1%	9	2.9%	314	100.0%
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	31	29.0%	75	70.1%	0	0.0%	107	34.1%
Kansas City Region	35	44.9%	37	47.4%	6	7.7%	78	24.8%
Northwest Region	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
North Central Region	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	5.1%
Southwest Region	31	86.1%	2	5.6%	2	5.6%	36	11.5%
Southeast Region	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	8	2.5%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	30	44.1%	35	51.5%	1	1.5%	68	21.7%
MISSOURI TOTAL	150	47.8%	151	48.1%	9	2.9%	314	100.0%
*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.								
**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.								
***Percentage of cases per area/region.								
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.								

- More than one-half of the living White IDU HIV cases (52%) were living in Outstate Missouri when diagnosed with HIV. Another 20% were diagnosed within a Missouri correctional facility.
- The highest proportion of Black IDU HIV cases (38.4%) still living at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in residents of St. Louis City. An additional 23.2% were residents of Kansas City and 23.2% in a correctional facility when diagnosed.
- 55.6% of the Hispanic IDU HIV cases were living in Kansas City when diagnosed.

Heterosexual Contacts

Table 15. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 2004

Race and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	2.1%	64	8.2%	1	8.3%	59	9.0%
Black Male	6	12.8%	148	18.9%	0	0.0%	133	20.2%
White Female	16	34.0%	207	26.4%	3	25.0%	150	22.8%
Black Female	22	46.8%	346	44.2%	8	66.7%	296	45.0%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	47	100.0%	783	100.0%	12	100.0%	658	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Total includes Other/Unknown cases not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with previous years, heterosexual contact is the most common reported mode of transmission for females infected with HIV disease.
- Of the 59 newly diagnosed heterosexual HIV disease cases, 51 (86.4%) were in females (includes 2 females of a race/ethnicity not depicted in the table).

Table 16. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race and sex, by age group, Missouri, 2004

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	1	1.6%	6	4.1%	18	8.7%	33	9.5%	58	7.4%
19-24	8	12.5%	26	17.6%	52	25.1%	81	23.4%	173	22.1%
25-44	41	64.1%	103	69.6%	114	55.1%	214	61.8%	482	61.6%
45-64	12	18.8%	12	8.1%	21	10.1%	16	4.6%	63	8.0%
65+	2	3.1%	1	0.7%	2	1.0%	2	0.6%	7	0.9%
MISSOURI TOTAL	64	100.0%	148	100.0%	207	100.0%	346	100.0%	783	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentages of race and sex in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Though the majority of living heterosexual HIV cases were reported in persons within the 25-44 age group, the average number of cases per single year of age is greater in the 19-24 age group than in the 25-44 age group (28.8 and 24.1, respectively).

Table 17. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographical area, Missouri, 2004

Geographic Area	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	39	14.4%	226	83.7%	1	0.4%	270	34.5%
St. Louis County	41	27.9%	100	68.0%	3	2.0%	147	18.8%
Kansas City	29	29.6%	65	66.3%	3	3.1%	98	12.5%
Outstate	157	70.4%	63	28.3%	2	0.9%	223	28.5%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	5	11.1%	40	88.9%	0	0.0%	45	5.7%
MISSOURI TOTAL	271	34.6%	494	63.1%	9	1.1%	783	100.0%
<u>HIV Region</u>								
St. Louis Region	106	23.7%	330	73.8%	4	0.9%	447	57.1%
Kansas City Region	51	39.8%	72	56.3%	4	3.1%	128	16.3%
Northwest Region	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	1.1%
North Central Region	27	61.4%	16	36.4%	0	0.0%	44	5.6%
Southwest Region	53	73.6%	18	25.0%	1	1.4%	72	9.2%
Southeast Region	23	60.5%	15	39.5%	0	0.0%	38	4.9%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	5	11.1%	40	88.9%	0	0.0%	45	5.7%
MISSOURI TOTAL	271	34.6%	494	63.1%	9	1.1%	783	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The highest proportion (57.9%) of living White heterosexual cases were diagnosed in residents of Outstate Missouri with an additional 15.1% in St. Louis County.
- In 2004, 45.7% of living Black heterosexual cases were diagnosed in St. Louis City, 20.2% in St. Louis County, and 13.2% in Kansas City.
- One-third of the living Hispanic HIV cases were diagnosed in Kansas City and one-third in St. Louis County.

Table 18. Deaths* among HIV cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2004

Mode of Transmission	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	52	64.2%	38	59.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	90	52.6%
MSM/IDU	13	16.0%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	8.8%
IDU	5	6.2%	4	6.3%	1	11.1%	8	53.3%	18	10.5%
Heterosexual Contact	1	1.2%	10	15.6%	4	44.4%	5	33.3%	21	12.3%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	8	9.9%	10	15.6%	3	33.3%	2	13.3%	24	14.0%
MISSOURI TOTAL**	81	100.0%	64	100.0%	9	100.0%	15	100.0%	171	100.0%

*May or may not be due to HIV-related illnesses.

**Total (numbers and percentages) include 3 cases (1.8%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of all persons classified as an HIV case at the time of their death, 30.4% were White MSM, 22.2% were Black MSM, and 7.6% were White MSM/IDU.
- Consistent with observations from previous years, more deaths in HIV cases were reported in persons within the MSM exposure category.

Table 19. Deaths* among AIDS cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2004

Mode of Transmission	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total**	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	2,622	79.9%	899	73.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,606	71.6%
MSM/IDU	305	9.3%	132	10.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	448	8.9%
IDU	113	3.4%	109	8.9%	51	26.3%	61	28.2%	344	6.8%
Heterosexual Contact	49	1.5%	39	3.2%	102	52.6%	127	58.8%	321	6.4%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	48	1.5%	24	2.0%	5	2.6%	7	3.2%	89	1.8%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	3,281	100.0%	1,227	100.0%	194	100.0%	216	100.0%	5,039	100.0%

*May or may not be due to AIDS-related illnesses.

**Totals include Other/Unknown races/ethnicities not included in columns.

***Total (numbers and percentages) include 231 cases (4.6%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of all persons classified as an AIDS case at the time of their death, 52% were White MSM, 17.8% were Black MSM, and 6.1% were White MSM/IDU.
- Consistent with observations from previous years, more deaths in AIDS cases were reported in persons within the MSM exposure category.

Table 20. HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for NIRs, Missouri, 2004 and cumulative (1982-2004)

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2004*		Cumulative		2004		Cumulative	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	247	67.5%	2,926	63.9%	64	63.4%	6,827	70.1%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	2.7%	256	5.6%	5	5.0%	858	8.8%
Injecting drug use	27	7.4%	390	8.5%	11	10.9%	754	7.7%
Heterosexual contact	82	22.4%	970	21.2%	20	19.8%	1,038	10.7%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	27	0.6%	0	0.0%	156	1.6%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	13	0.3%	1	1.0%	105	1.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	366	100.0%	4,582	100.0%	101	100.0%	9,738	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	47	100.0%	0	0.0%	72	100.0%
TOTAL	366		4,629		101		9,810	

*HIV cases reported during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

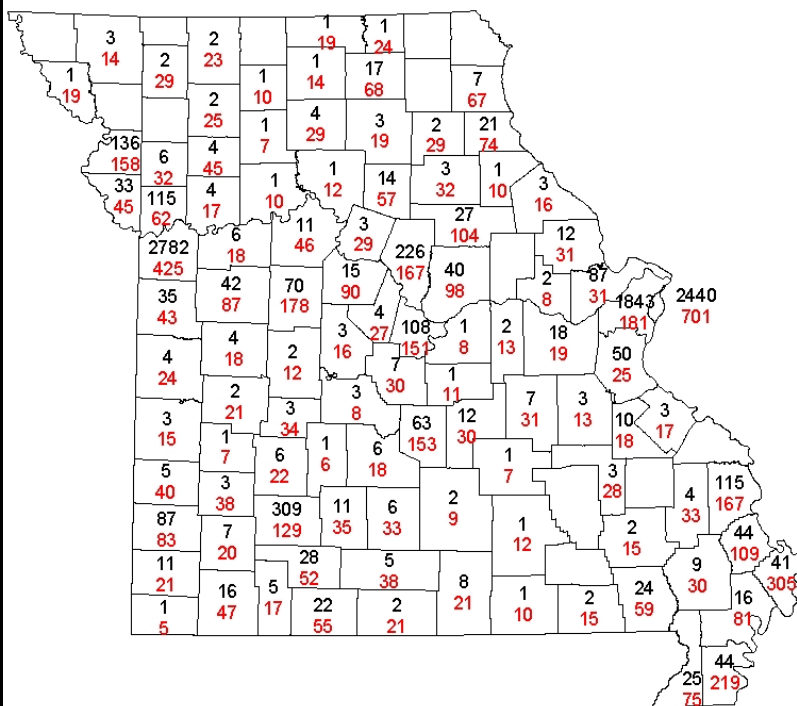
- In 2004, 144 (39.3%) of the HIV cases and 23 (22.8%) of the AIDS cases diagnosed in Missouri were classified as “No Indicated Risk.”
- Cumulatively, 635 (13.7%) of the HIV cases and 377 (3.8%) of the AIDS cases remained classified “No Indicated Risk” at the end of 2004.

GONORRHEA

Table 1. Reported gonorrhea cases and rates, by race, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	1,468	15.9%	31.3
Blacks	5,998	65.1%	958.7
Other/Unknown	1,752	19.0%	--
Total Cases	9,218	100.0%	164.7
St. Louis City			
Whites	93	3.8%	62.3
Blacks	1,926	78.9%	1,085.4
Other/Unknown	421	17.3%	--
Total Cases	2,440	100.0%	700.8
St. Louis County			
Whites	89	4.8%	11.5
Blacks	1,214	65.9%	630.5
Other/Unknown	540	29.3%	--
Total Cases	1,843	100.0%	181.3
Kansas City			
Whites	250	9.7%	93.3
Blacks	2,019	78.7%	1,464.4
Other/Unknown	297	11.6%	--
Total Cases	2,566	100.0%	581.3
Outstate			
Whites	1,036	43.7%	29.6
Blacks	839	35.4%	706.4
Other/Unknown	494	20.9%	--
Total Cases	2,369	100.0%	62.5

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

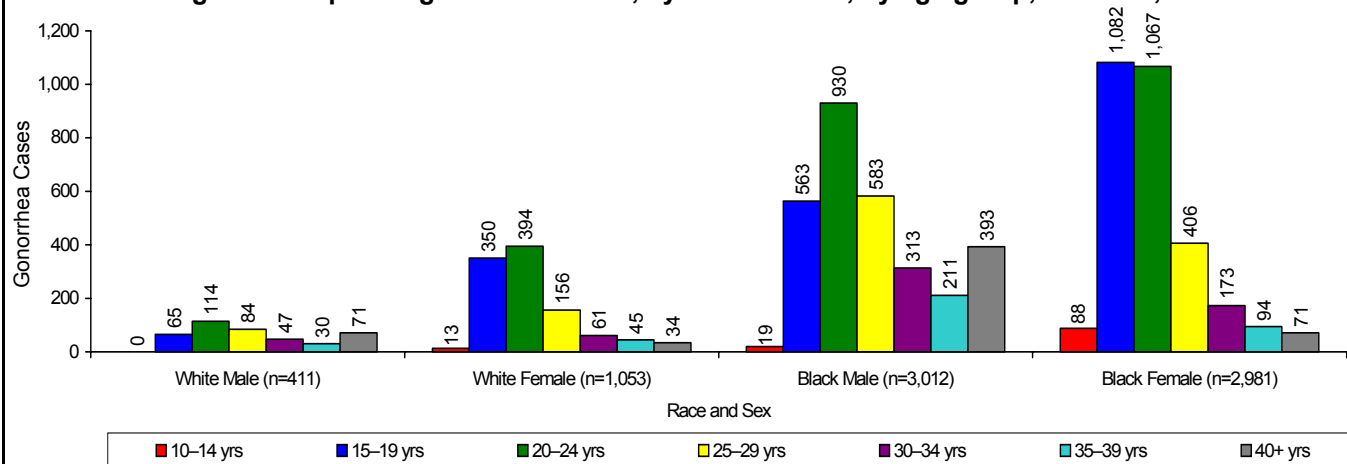
Figure 1. Reported gonorrhea cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2004**

*Case numbers are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

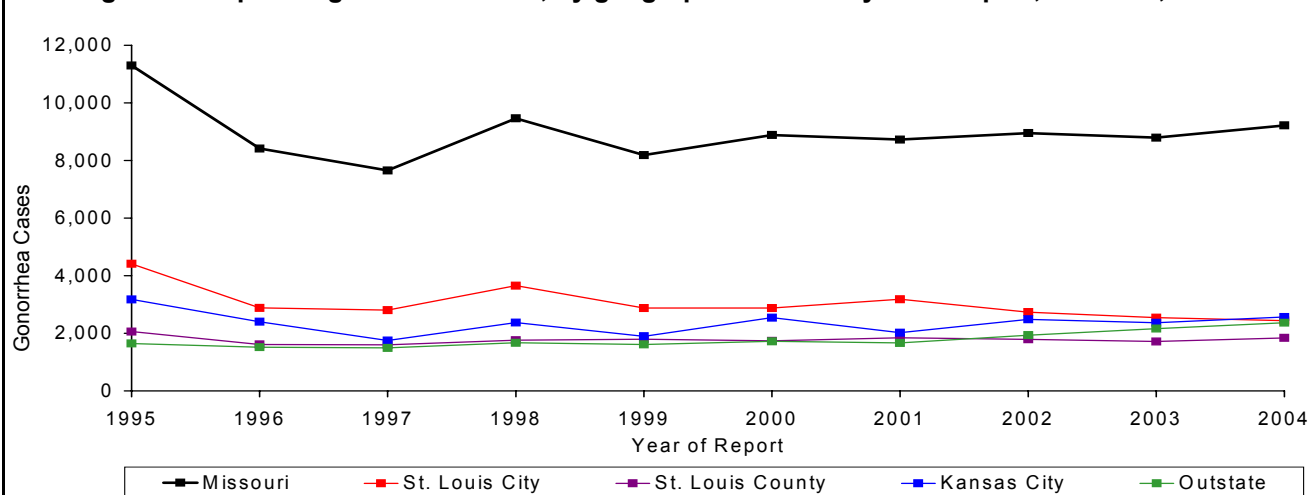
- In 2004, Missouri's overall case rate for reported cases in Blacks was 30.6 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate for St. Louis City decreased by 4.1%. The case rate for St. Louis City was 4.3 times higher than the case rate for the entire state.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate for St. Louis County increased by 7.3%. The case rate for St. Louis County was 1.1 times higher than the case rate for the entire state.
- For Kansas City, from 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate increased by 8.4%.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate in Outstate Missouri increased by 9.5%. The case rate for the entire state was 2.6 times higher than that of the Outstate area.
- The number of gonorrhea cases reported in Missouri during 2004 increased by 426 (4.8%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 (8,792 cases).

Figure 2. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group, Missouri, 2004



- Figure 2 shows the distribution of gonorrhea cases by age groups for White and Black males and females. Of the 9,218 cases reported in 2004, 7,457 (80.9%) are depicted in this graph with complete information for race, sex, and age.
- In the groups shown, the age group with the highest number of cases is the 20 to 24 year old age group, except for Black females. In Black females, the highest number of cases is in the 15 to 19 year old age group.
- Combined age groups of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds comprise 43.6% of White males, 70.7% of White females, 49.6% of Black males, and 72.1% of Black females.
- In the over 40 age group, White males accounted for 12.5% of total cases, Black males 69.1%, White females 6.0%, and Black females 12.5%.

Figure 3. Reported gonorrhea cases, by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 1995—2004



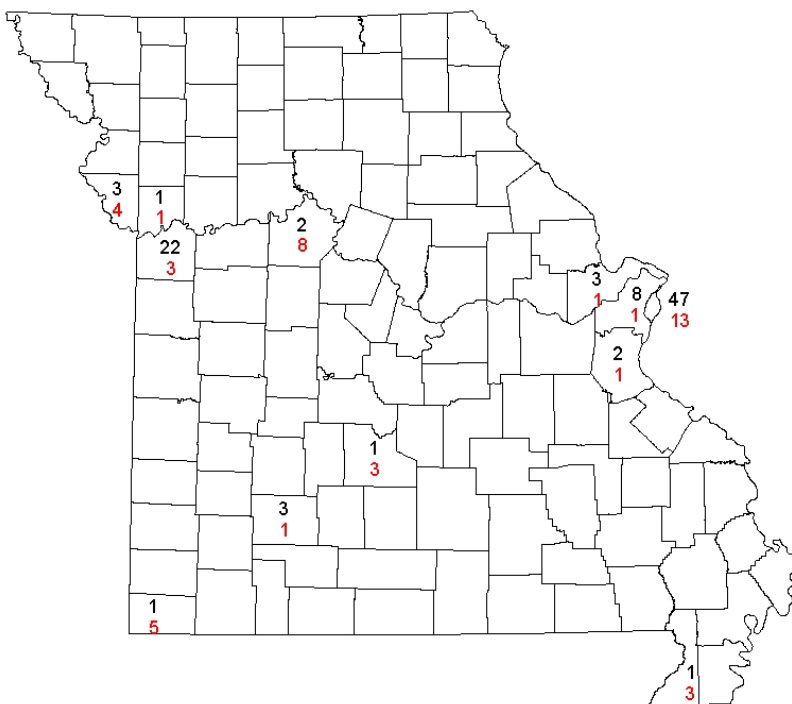
- On the average, the number of gonorrhea cases reported in Missouri has been gradually increasing since 1997.
- Missouri's increase as a whole is due to the increases in Kansas City and the Outstate area.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

Table 2. Reported P&S syphilis cases and rates, by race, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	62	66.0%	1.3
Blacks	32	34.0%	5.1
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	94	100.0%	1.7
St. Louis City			
Whites	25	53.2%	16.7
Blacks	22	46.8%	12.4
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	47	100.0%	13.5
St. Louis County			
Whites	6	75.0%	0.8
Blacks	2	25.0%	1.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	8	100.0%	0.8
Kansas City			
Whites	18	78.3%	6.7
Blacks	5	21.7%	3.6
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	23	100.0%	5.2
Outstate			
Whites	13	81.3%	0.4
Blacks	3	18.8%	2.5
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	16	100.0%	0.4

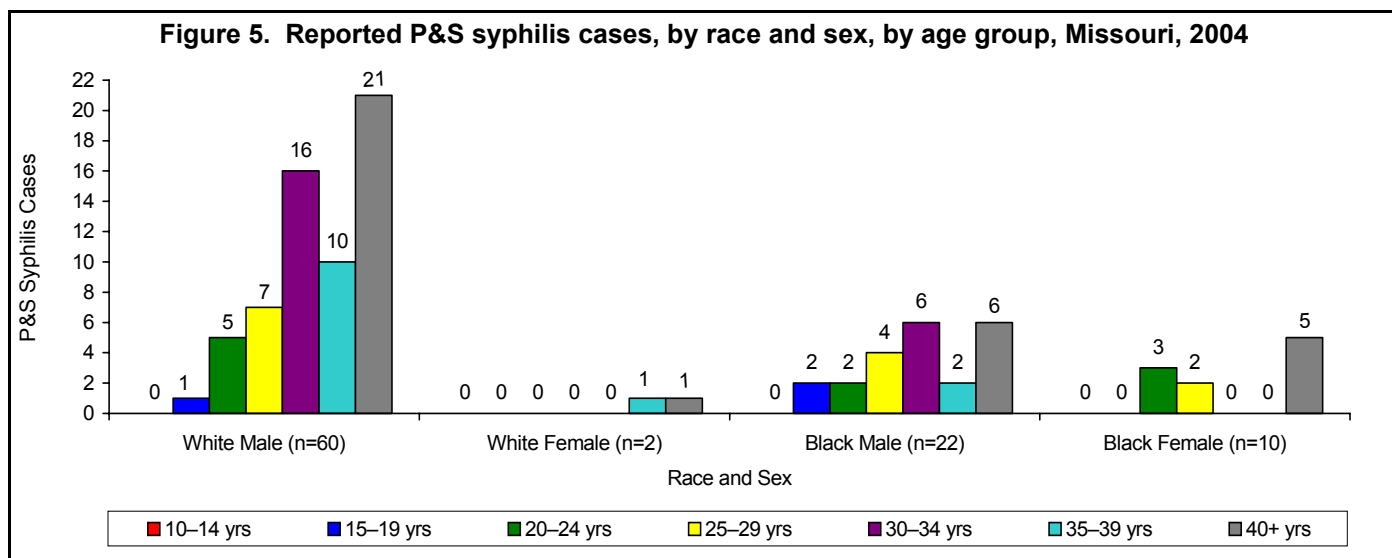
Figure 4. Reported P&S syphilis cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2004**



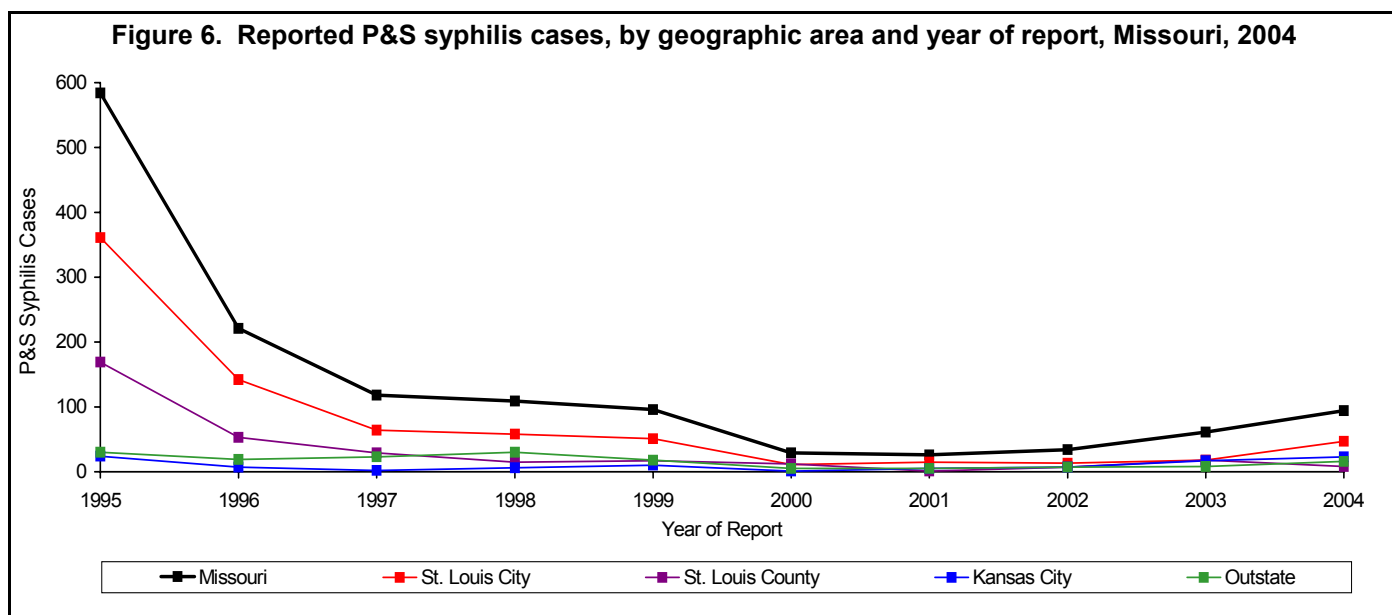
*Case numbers are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

- The number of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in Missouri during 2004 increased by 33 (54.1%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 (61 cases).
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases for St. Louis City increased by 29 (161.0%), and the case rate increased by 159.6%. The case rate in St. Louis City was 7.9 times higher than the case rate for the entire state.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate for St. Louis County decreased by 55.6%.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases for Kansas City increased by 6 (35.3%), and the case rate increased by 33.3%.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases in Outstate Missouri increased by 8 (100.0%). The case rate for the entire state was 4.3 times higher than for the Outstate area.



- In Figure 5, the majority of cases were reported among males (87.2%), with the highest number among White males (63.8%).
- Of reported cases in 2004, 35.1% were in individuals age 40 and over.



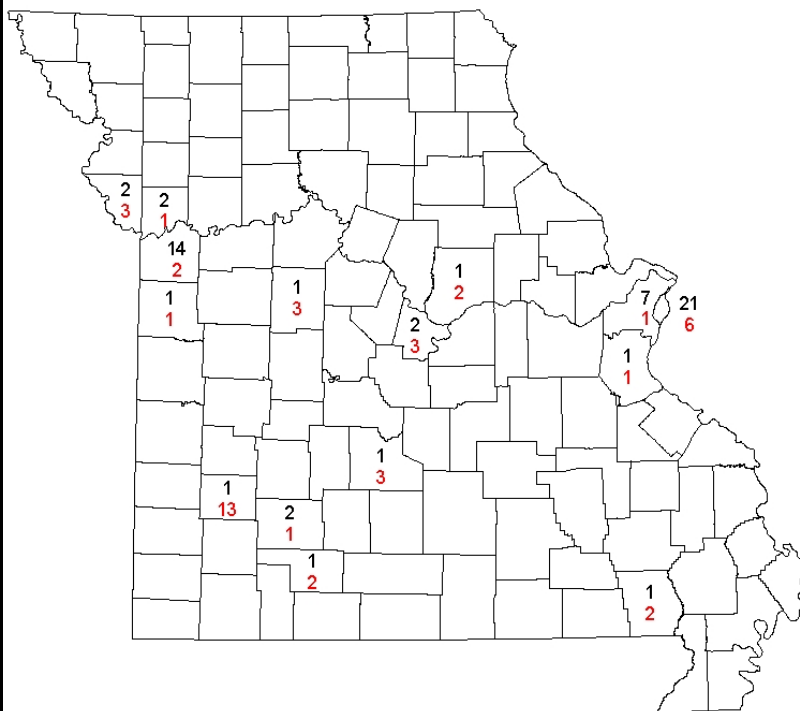
- From 1995 through 2001, the number of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases decreased. Since 2001, the number of cases has increased each year.
- The increase across the state is due to average increases in St. Louis City, Kansas City, and the Out-state area.

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

Table 3. Reported early latent syphilis cases and rates, by race, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	31	53.4%	0.7
Blacks	24	41.4%	3.8
Other/Unknown	3	5.2%	--
Total Cases	58	100.0%	1.0
St. Louis City			
Whites	7	33.3%	4.7
Blacks	13	61.9%	7.3
Other/Unknown	1	4.8%	--
Total Cases	21	100.0%	6.0
St. Louis County			
Whites	4	57.1%	0.5
Blacks	3	42.9%	1.6
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	7	100.0%	0.7
Kansas City			
Whites	9	52.9%	3.4
Blacks	6	35.3%	4.4
Other/Unknown	2	11.8%	--
Total Cases	17	100.0%	3.9
Outstate			
Whites	11	84.6%	0.3
Blacks	2	15.4%	1.7
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	13	100.0%	0.3

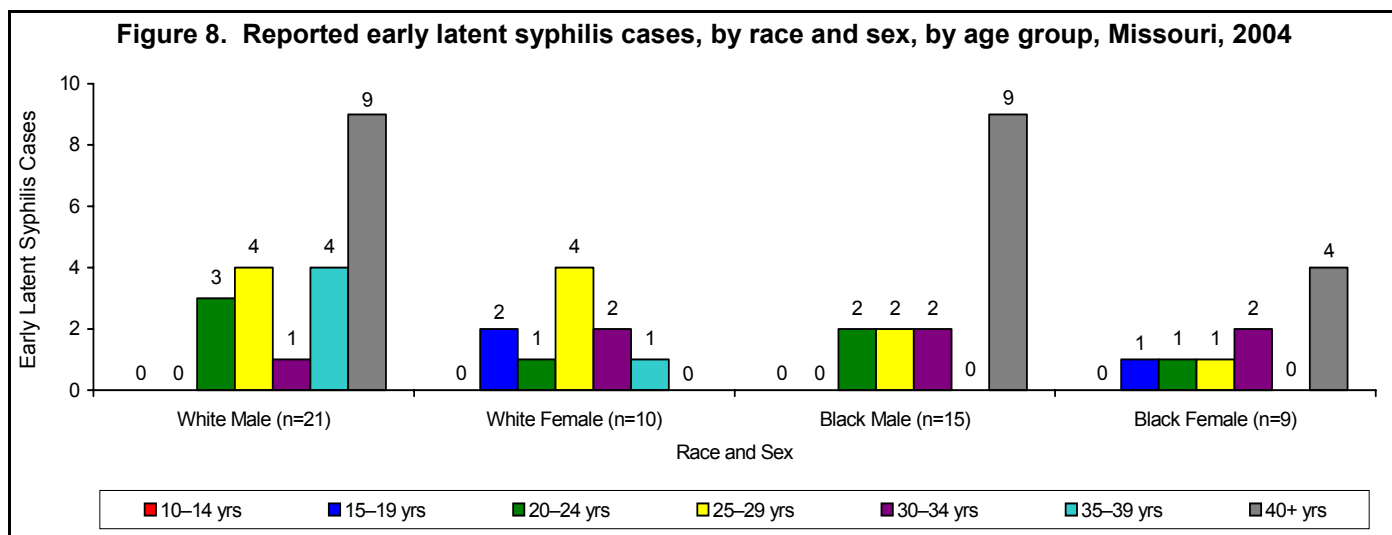
*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Figure 7. Reported early latent syphilis cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2004**

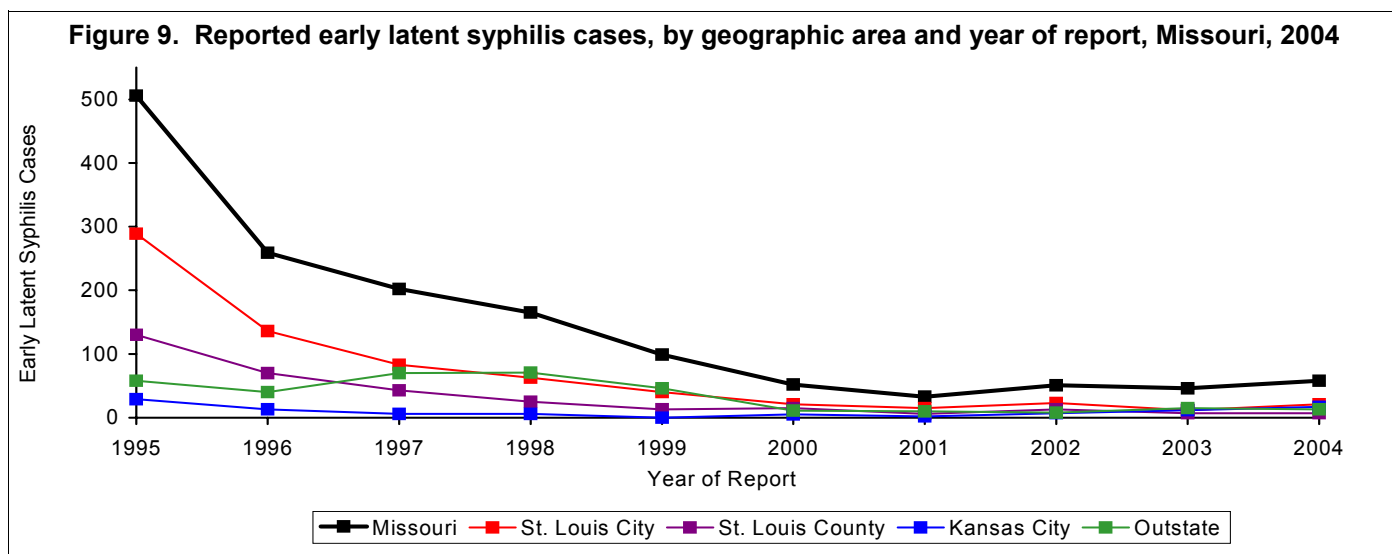
*Case numbers are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

- In 2004, Missouri's overall case rate of reported cases for Blacks was 5.4 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases for St. Louis City increased by 75.0%, and the case rate increased by 76.5%. The case rate for St. Louis City was 6 times higher than the case rate for the entire state.
- For St. Louis County, the number of cases from 2003 to 2004 remained the same.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases for Kansas City increased by 41.7%, and the case rate increased by 44.4%.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases in Outstate Missouri decreased by 13.3%.
- The number of early latent syphilis cases reported in Missouri during 2004 increased by 12 (26.1%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 (46 cases).



- Figure 8 shows the distribution of early latent syphilis cases by age groups for White and Black males and females. Of the 58 cases reported in 2004, 55 (94.8%) are depicted in this graph with complete information for race, sex, and age.
- Except for White females, the 40 and older age group had the highest number of early latent syphilis cases reported in 2004. In White females, the highest number of cases (40.0%) was in the 25 to 29 year old age group.
- In the over 40 age group, White and Black males accounted for 81.8% of total cases, and Black females 18.2%.



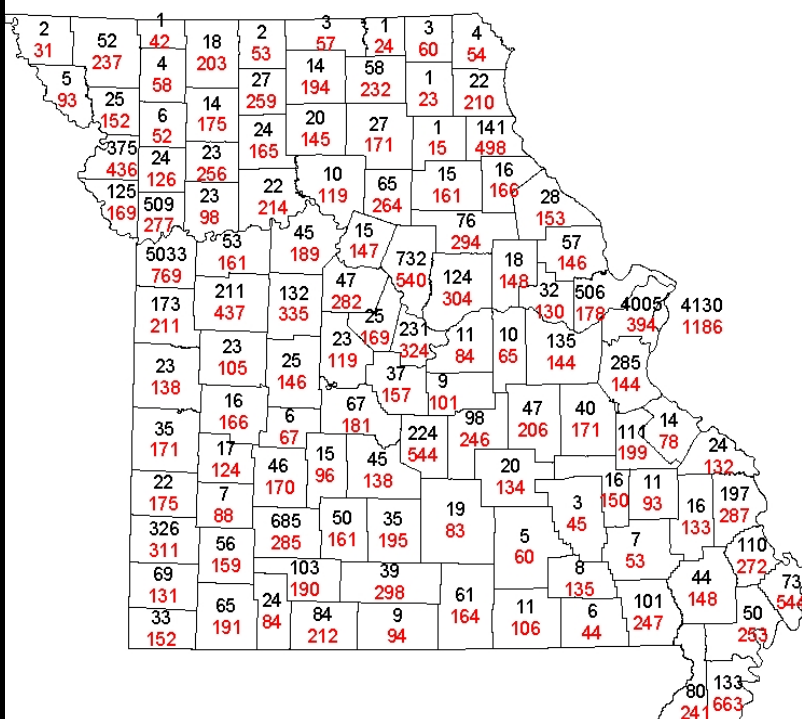
- From 1995 to 2001, the number of early latent syphilis cases reported in Missouri has decreased; however, since 2001, the number of cases has been gradually increasing.

CHLAMYDIA

Table 4. Reported chlamydia cases and rates, by race, by geographic area, Missouri, 2004

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	6,148	28.8%	131.2
Blacks	9,669	45.4%	1,545.4
Other/Unknown	5,502	25.8%	--
Total Cases	21,319	100.0%	381.0
St. Louis City			
Whites	177	4.3%	118.5
Blacks	2,953	71.5%	1,664.2
Other/Unknown	1,000	24.2%	--
Total Cases	4,130	100.0%	1,186.1
St. Louis County			
Whites	364	9.1%	47.1
Blacks	2,232	55.7%	1,159.2
Other/Unknown	1,409	35.2%	--
Total Cases	4,005	100.0%	394.1
Kansas City			
Whites	602	13.7%	224.7
Blacks	2,883	65.7%	2,091.1
Other/Unknown	900	20.5%	--
Total Cases	4,385	100.0%	993.3
Outstate			
Whites	5,005	56.9%	142.6
Blacks	1,601	18.2%	1,348.0
Other/Unknown	2,193	24.9%	--
Total Cases	8,799	100.0%	232.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

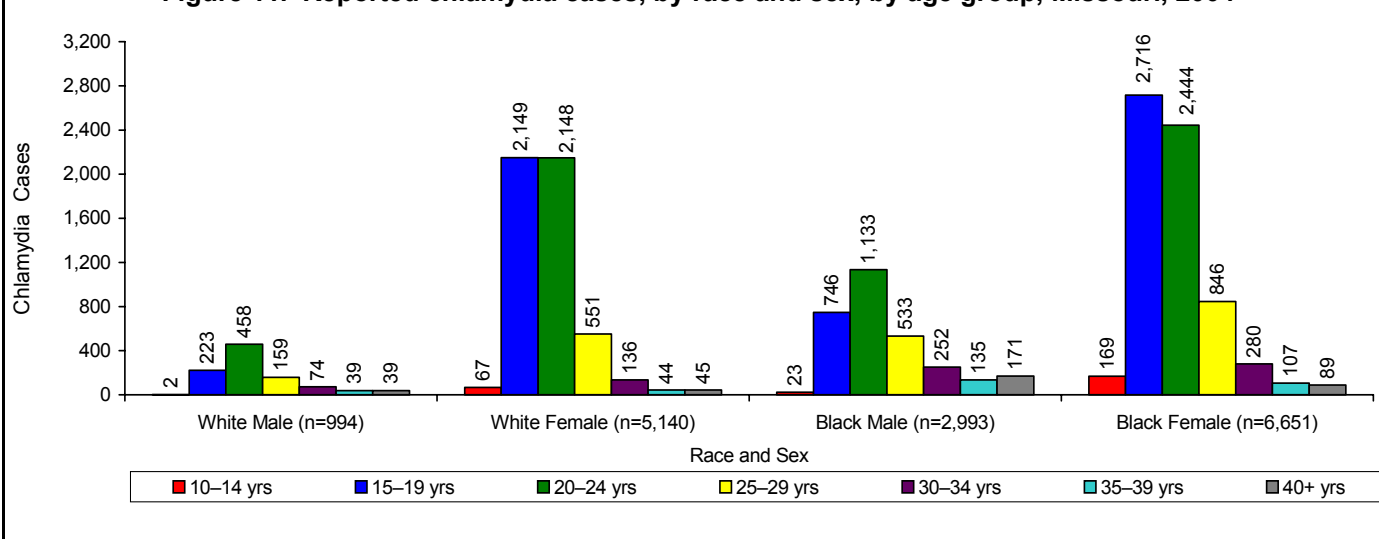
Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2004**

*Case numbers are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

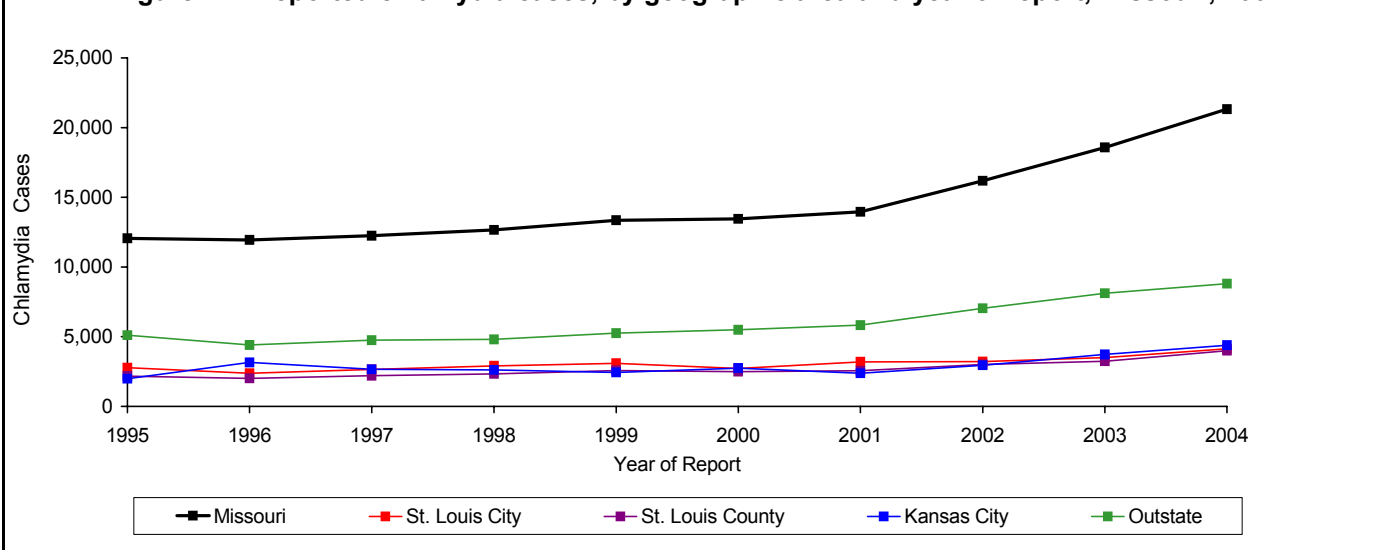
- In 2004, Missouri's overall case rate for reported cases in Blacks was 11.8 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of cases reported and the case rate for St. Louis City increased by 17.9%. The case rate for St. Louis City was 3.1 times higher than the case rate for the entire state.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of cases reported and the case rate for St. Louis County increased by 23.8%.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of cases reported and the case rate for Kansas City increased by 17.9%. The case rate for Kansas City was 2.6 times higher as compared to the case rate for the entire state.
- From 2003 to 2004, the number of reported cases and the case rate for Outstate Missouri increased by 8.5%. The case rate in the Outstate area was approximately 1.6 times lower as compared to the case rate for the entire state.
- The number of chlamydia cases reported in Missouri during 2004 increased by 2,749 (14.8%) versus the number of cases reported in 2003 (18,570 cases).

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group, Missouri, 2004



- Figure 11 shows the distribution of chlamydia cases by age groups for White and Black males and females. Of the 21,319 cases reported in 2004, 15,778 (74.0%) are depicted in this graph with complete information for race, sex, and age.
- The combined age groups of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds comprise 9,457 (80.2%) of all cases among females.
- In males, the highest number of cases reported were also in these age groups (15 to 19 and 20 to 24) with 2,560 (64.2%) of all the cases among males.

Figure 12. Reported chlamydia cases, by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2004



- On the average between 1995 and 2001, the number of chlamydia cases reported in Missouri gradually increased; however, since 2001, the increase has been more pronounced.
- Of the areas depicted above, the Outstate area has consistently reported the highest number of cases over the last ten years.
- All areas have realized increases in reported cases since 2002.

Summary of reported gonorrhea cases, by county, Missouri, Five year median (2000-2004), 2003, 2004

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Adair	6	8	17	112.5%	68.1
Andrew	0	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Audrain	18	22	27	22.7%	104.4
Barry	3	6	16	166.7%	47.0
Barton	2	1	5	400.0%	39.9
Bates	3	3	4	33.3%	24.0
Benton	2	4	2	-50.0%	11.6
Bollinger	2	2	4	100.0%	33.3
Boone	226	264	226	-14.4%	166.8
Buchanan	57	90	136	51.1%	158.1
Butler	27	60	24	-60.0%	58.7
Caldwell	1	1	4	300.0%	44.6
Callaway	35	35	40	14.3%	98.1
Camden	3	10	3	-70.0%	8.1
Cape Girardeau	105	55	115	109.1%	167.4
Carroll	1	1	1	0.0%	9.7
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	14	28	35	25.0%	42.6
Cedar	3	3	1	-66.7%	7.3
Chariton	1	1	1	0.0%	11.9
Christian	15	15	28	86.7%	51.6
Clark	0	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Clay**	55	92	78	-15.2%	78.0
Clinton	4	6	6	0.0%	31.6
Cole	72	68	108	58.8%	151.3
Cooper	15	20	15	-25.0%	90.0
Crawford	4	1	7	600.0%	30.7
Dade	1	1	3	200.0%	37.9
Dallas	1	1	1	0.0%	6.4
Daviness	2	3	2	-33.3%	25.0
DeKalb	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Dent	1	0	1	100.0%	6.7
Douglas	0	3	5	66.7%	38.2
Dunklin	26	26	25	-3.8%	75.4
Franklin	22	22	18	-18.2%	19.2
Gasconade	2	2	2	0.0%	13.0
Gentry	0	0	2	200.0%	29.2
Greene	260	325	309	-4.9%	128.5
Grundy	1	1	1	0.0%	9.6
Harrison	2	2	2	0.0%	22.6
Henry	1	3	4	33.3%	18.2
Hickory	1	0	3	300.0%	33.6
Holt	1	0	1	100.0%	18.7
Howard	3	9	3	-66.7%	29.4
Howell	4	14	8	-42.9%	21.5
Iron	0	0	3	300.0%	28.0
Jackson**	184	182	271	48.9%	81.6
Jasper	80	84	87	3.6%	83.1
Jefferson	45	39	50	28.2%	25.2
Johnson	25	21	42	100.0%	87.0
Kansas City	2,486	2,367	2,566	8.4%	581.3
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	6	6	6	0.0%	18.5
Lafayette	9	9	6	-33.3%	18.2
Lawrence	6	6	7	16.7%	19.9
Lewis	1	1	7	600.0%	66.7
Lincoln	11	11	12	9.1%	30.8
Linn	3	3	4	33.3%	29.1

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Livingston	3	5	1	-80.0%	6.9
Macon	6	16	3	-81.3%	19.0
Madison	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Maries	1	2	1	-50.0%	11.2
Marion	21	11	21	90.9%	74.2
McDonald	3	10	1	-90.0%	4.6
Mercer	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Miller	5	7	7	0.0%	29.7
Mississippi	45	45	41	-8.9%	305.4
Moniteau	2	0	4	400.0%	27.0
Monroe	4	4	3	-25.0%	32.2
Montgomery	1	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Morgan	2	1	3	200.0%	15.5
New Madrid	38	38	16	-57.9%	81.0
Newton	11	7	11	57.1%	20.9
Nodaway	3	5	3	-40.0%	13.7
Oregon	1	0	1	100.0%	9.7
Osage	1	0	1	100.0%	7.7
Ozark	0	0	2	200.0%	21.0
Pernisnot	44	48	44	-8.3%	219.5
Perry	2	8	0	-100.0%	0.0
Pettis	18	18	70	288.9%	177.7
Phelps	10	13	12	-7.7%	30.1
Pike	3	3	3	0.0%	16.3
Platte**	15	33	15	-54.5%	38.3
Polk	5	5	6	20.0%	22.2
Pulaski	41	23	63	173.9%	153.0
Putnam	0	0	1	100.0%	19.1
Ralls	3	0	1	100.0%	10.4
Randolph	17	17	14	-17.6%	56.8
Ray	4	3	4	33.3%	17.1
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	2	200.0%	14.8
Saline	11	4	11	175.0%	46.3
Schuyler	0	0	1	100.0%	24.0
Scotland	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Scott	74	73	44	-39.7%	108.9
Shannon	0	0	1	100.0%	12.0
Shelby	1	1	2	100.0%	29.4
St. Charles	87	93	87	-6.5%	30.6
St. Clair	2	3	2	-33.3%	20.7
St. Francois	17	17	10	-41.2%	18.0
St. Louis City	2,737	2,545	2,440	-4.1%	700.8
St. Louis	1,793	1,717	1,843	7.3%	181.3
Ste. Genevieve	2	6	3	-50.0%	16.8
Stoddard	7	5	9	80.0%	30.3
Stone	2	6	5	-16.7%	17.4
Sullivan	1	0	1	100.0%	13.9
Taney	13	22	22	0.0%	55.4
Texas	1	1	2	100.0%	8.7
Vernon	3	1	3	200.0%	14.7
Warren	3	4	2	-50.0%	8.2
Washington	5	4	3	-25.0%	12.9
Wayne	2	4	2	-50.0%	15.1
Webster	3	7	11	57.1%	35.4
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	4	2	6	200.0%	33.4
Missouri	8,883	8,792	9,218	4.8%	164.7

*Per 100,000 population based on US Census Bureau data.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: When the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

STD Epi Profiles Summary: Missouri

Summary of reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, Five year median (2000-2004), 2003, 2004

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Buchanan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Butler	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	1	1	1	0.0%	1.0
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	0	0	1	100.0%	3.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	0	0	3	300.0%	1.2
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	1	2	2	0.0%	0.6
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	0	0	2	200.0%	1.0
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	7	17	23	35.3%	5.2
Knox	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	1	100.0%	3.1
Lafayette	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Livingston	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	1	100.0%	4.6
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Newton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	2	200.0%	8.4
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	0	0	3	300.0%	1.1
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis City	15	18	47	161.1%	13.5
St. Louis	8	18	8	-55.6%	0.8
Ste. Genevieve	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
MISSOURI	34	60	94	56.7%	1.7

*Per 100,000 population based on US Census Bureau data.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: When the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Summary of reported early latent syphilis cases, by county, Missouri, Five year median (2000-2004), 2003, 2004

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Buchanan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Butler	1	3	1	-66.7%	2.4
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	0	0	1	100.0%	2.5
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	1	1	1	0.0%	1.2
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	1	100.0%	1.8
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	0	0	2	200.0%	2.8
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	1	100.0%	12.6
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	0	1	2	100.0%	0.8
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	0	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	0	0	1	100.0%	0.5
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	7	12	17	41.7%	3.9
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	1	100.0%	3.1
Lafayette	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Livingston	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Newton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	1	1	0.0%	2.5
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	1	100.0%	2.6
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	1	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
St. Louis City	21	12	21	75.0%	6.0
St. Louis	7	7	7	0.0%	0.7
Ste. Genevieve	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Missouri	51	46	58	26.1%	1.0

*Per 100,000 population based on US Census Bureau data.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: When the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

STD Epi Profiles Summary: Missouri

Summary of reported chlamydia cases, by county, Missouri, Five year median (2000-2004), 2003, 2004

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Adair	40	40	58	45.0%	232.2
Andrew	10	16	25	56.3%	151.6
Atchison	2	8	2	-75.0%	31.1
Audrain	62	88	76	-13.6%	294.0
Barry	51	54	65	20.4%	191.1
Barton	10	10	22	120.0%	175.4
Bates	15	18	23	27.8%	138.1
Benton	15	12	25	108.3%	145.5
Bollinger	6	7	16	128.6%	133.0
Boone	454	679	732	7.8%	540.4
Buchanan	297	364	375	3.0%	436.1
Butler	101	127	101	-20.5%	247.1
Caldwell	6	6	23	283.3%	256.4
Callaway	100	122	124	1.6%	304.2
Camden	40	58	67	15.5%	180.8
Cape Girardeau	170	170	197	15.9%	286.8
Carroll	10	21	22	4.8%	213.9
Carter	4	4	8	100.0%	134.7
Cass	94	108	171	58.3%	208.3
Cedar	15	15	17	13.3%	123.8
Chariton	6	7	10	42.9%	118.5
Christian	95	103	103	0.0%	189.7
Clark	4	5	4	-20.0%	53.9
Clay**	199	392	356	-9.2%	356.0
Clinton	20	44	24	-45.5%	126.5
Cole	231	250	231	-7.6%	323.5
Cooper	29	51	47	-7.8%	281.9
Crawford	34	31	47	51.6%	206.1
Dade	7	8	7	-12.5%	88.4
Dallas	11	22	15	-31.8%	95.8
Daviess	14	8	14	75.0%	174.7
DeKalb	6	12	6	-50.0%	51.7
Dent	13	11	20	81.8%	134.0
Douglas	10	10	39	290.0%	298.1
Dunklin	77	77	80	3.9%	241.3
Franklin	83	128	135	5.5%	143.9
Gasconade	7	11	10	-9.1%	65.2
Gentry	6	6	4	-33.3%	58.3
Greene	662	662	685	3.5%	285.0
Grundy	21	29	27	-6.9%	258.8
Harrison	13	8	18	125.0%	203.4
Henry	23	23	23	0.0%	104.6
Hickory	6	0	6	600.0%	67.1
Holt	5	3	5	66.7%	93.4
Howard	17	27	15	-44.4%	146.9
Howell	59	88	61	-30.7%	163.8
Iron	8	12	16	33.3%	149.6
Jackson**	572	631	868	37.6%	261.4
Jasper	302	302	326	7.9%	311.4
Jefferson	221	221	285	29.0%	143.9
Johnson	155	155	211	36.1%	437.2
Kansas City	2,942	3,720	4385	17.9%	993.3
Knox	1	1	1	0.0%	22.9
Laclede	61	61	45	-26.2%	138.4
Lafayette	53	69	53	-23.2%	160.8
Lawrence	47	47	56	19.1%	159.1
Lewis	9	9	22	144.4%	209.6
Lincoln	45	55	57	3.6%	146.4
Linn	19	19	20	5.3%	145.4

County	Five-Year Median	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	2004 Rate*
Livingston	24	34	24	-29.4%	164.9
Macon	27	40	27	-32.5%	171.3
Madison	7	10	11	10.0%	93.2
Maries	5	5	9	80.0%	101.1
Marion	99	141	141	0.0%	498.4
McDonald	33	35	33	-5.7%	152.2
Mercer	2	4	2	-50.0%	53.2
Miller	37	54	37	-31.5%	157.0
Mississippi	58	73	73	0.0%	543.7
Moniteau	14	26	25	-3.8%	168.6
Monroe	15	20	15	-25.0%	161.1
Montgomery	9	9	18	100.0%	148.3
Morgan	19	23	23	0.0%	119.1
New Madrid	61	80	50	-37.5%	253.0
Newton	58	66	69	4.5%	131.1
Nodaway	42	44	52	18.2%	237.3
Oregon	5	5	11	120.0%	106.3
Osage	10	9	11	22.2%	84.2
Ozark	6	8	9	12.5%	94.3
Pemiscot	133	95	133	40.0%	663.4
Perry	17	17	24	41.2%	132.4
Pettis	98	118	132	11.9%	335.0
Phelps	77	79	98	24.1%	246.1
Pike	28	52	28	-46.2%	152.6
Platte**	60	130	60	-53.8%	153.2
Polk	41	51	46	-9.8%	170.4
Pulaski	193	195	224	14.9%	544.2
Putnam	3	3	3	0.0%	57.4
Ralls	16	16	16	0.0%	166.2
Randolph	53	62	65	4.8%	263.6
Ray	23	30	23	-23.3%	98.5
Reynolds	2	0	3	300.0%	44.8
Ripley	4	4	6	50.0%	44.4
Saline	41	41	45	9.8%	189.4
Schuyler	3	4	1	-75.0%	24.0
Scotland	3	2	3	50.0%	60.2
Scott	129	133	110	-17.3%	272.1
Shannon	2	2	5	150.0%	60.1
Shelby	3	3	1	-66.7%	14.7
St. Charles	390	390	506	29.7%	178.2
St. Clair	7	12	16	33.3%	165.8
St. Francois	96	96	111	15.6%	199.5
St. Louis City	3,202	3,502	4130	17.9%	1,186.1
St. Louis	3,000	3,235	4005	23.8%	394.1
Ste. Genevieve	7	7	14	100.0%	78.5
Stoddard	44	44	44	0.0%	148.1
Stone	19	19	24	26.3%	83.7
Sullivan	10	4	14	250.0%	193.9
Taney	74	74	84	13.5%	211.6
Texas	18	19	19	0.0%	82.6
Vernon	40	52	35	-32.7%	171.1
Warren	20	31	32	3.2%	130.5
Washington	33	33	40	21.2%	171.4
Wayne	7	11	7	-36.4%	52.8
Webster	35	44	50	13.6%	161.1
Worth	1	1	1	0.0%	42.0
Wright	28	28	35	25.0%	194.9
Missouri	16,181	18,570	21,319	33.1%	381.0

*Per 100,000 population based on US Census Bureau data.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: When the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.